REGISTERED No. 17—1874

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,915.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... ,, 2 8
Third do. .... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... ,, 0 2½ As.
a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion............ 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander W. Starratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th June 1874, at 4 p.m.

June 1874.		July 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves Madras	10
,, Carwar	27	,, Coconada	12
,, Narrakal ......July	1	,, Vizagapatam	13
,, Allepy	1	,, Bimlipatam	13
,, Tuticorin	3	,, Gopaulpore	14
,, Colombo	4	,, False Point	15
,, Galle	5	Arrives at CALCUTTA	17
Negapatam	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1874, at 2 p.m.

July 1874.		July 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSREH	20
,, Kurrachee	5	,, Mahomerah	20
,, Guadur	6	,, Fao	20
,, Muscat	8	,, Bushire	22
,, Bunder Abbas	10	,, Bahrein	22
,, Linga	12	,, Linga	26
,, Bushire	14	,, Bunder Abbas	28
,, Koweit	14	,, Muscat	31
,, Fao	16	,, Guadur	Aug. 2
,, Mahomerah	16	,, Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSREH	17	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 129 H. P., Commander T. Naylor, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1874, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
Sold by all Dealers [illegible] World.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at	6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,,	at	6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at	6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons				2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at	6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5 0
				£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as a means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th June, 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,798 Tons, and 530 H.P.) Captain A. Coleman, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer, to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th June 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TEHERAN, (2,333 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 26th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Invoices of most Splendid Gas Chandeliers and Fittings, &c. &c., &c.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 19th day of June 1874 at 1 p.m., and on subsequent days, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, "on account of the concerned to close account" a large stock of Gas Lamps, consisting of 3, 4 and 5 lights, chandeliers with globes; hall lamps with consumers; 1 and 2 light pendants with globes and reflectors; 1, 2, and 3 light bracket globes; handsome 4 light billiard lamps with chimnies and punkha,—2 light hall globe lamps, argand lamps, also large stock of gas fittings consisting of brass main cocks barrel unions; iron and brass valves with unions from ¼ to 2 inches, gas valves, lantern, bracket and gas cocks; bracket back swivels—pendant column and top drops, screw ceiling plate and shades, middle and ball points joints, Albert, Adam porcelain and brass argand gas burners, sockets and sundry miscellaneous fittings.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new Buggy with Lamps painted dark green lining to match.

Also

A Second Hand English built Brougham in good order.
The property of D. Nicolson, Esquire.

A nearly new Madras-built Dog Cart, with lamps, in excellent order, by Leggett and Sons.
The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Cook & Co., in perfect good order.

The Property of G. T. Molesy, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A Second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay:—A first-class rosewood, tricord check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

And Also,

2 New Light Palanquin Office Shigrams with lamps to be sold under guarantee.

One light English-built nearly new miniature Brougham, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips, and few pairs of steel pole chains and Carriage Lamps.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free, on application at
The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,
Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

Mr. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used or less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to	£50
,, Ear-rings	,, £ 1 10 to	£10
,, Lockets	,, £ 1 0 to	£20
,, Suites	,, £10 10 to	£50
Chains ..... Per Ounce	,, £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

Mr. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
AND
WELLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROAD, LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THURSDAY, 18th JUNE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
ROMEO AND JULIET.

FRIDAY, 19th JUNE.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BOMBAY CLUB.
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
AND THE BURLESQUE OF LURLINE.

SATURDAY, 20th JUNE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S COMPANY
WILL APPEAR AT POONA
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,
BEGINNING ON MONDAY, 22nd JUNE,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
DRESS CIRCLE ....Rs. 4 | UPPER CIRCLE ......Rs. 2
STALLS .... ,, 3 | PIT.................. ,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PARANA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

No Claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Parana.

Bombay, 17th June 1874.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

100 BALES PEPPERELL DRILLS,
TO ARRIVE BY SHIP "BELVEDERE."
PRICE FIVE ANNAS PER YARD,
FOR SALE AT TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*
PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office NOTES and REFLECTIONS on THE BOMBAY RIOTS of 1874, by Cowasjee Nowrojee, G G.M.C. Price 8 annas.

FOR SALE, a WASHING and WRINGING MACHINE. Apply to Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona.

WANTED, a complete Copy of "THE BIRDS OF INDIA" by JERDON. Apply to H. C. E. WENDEN, Sholapur.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s,

Champagne	at Rs. 40 per dozen.
Sherry	,, 25 ,,

LARRONDE FRERES'

Margaux	,, 12 ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 20 ,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25 ,,
Sauterne	,, 15 ,,

COCKBURN, GORDON & Co.'s
Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

		per doz.	qts.
STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs.	30	,,
Victoria Berg	,,	30	,,
Laubenheimer	,,	15	,,
Steinwein	,,	20	,,
Liebfraumilch	,,	20	,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	,,	14	,,
Chateau Leoville	,,	24	,,
Chateau Lafite	,,	28	,,
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.			
Do. Bottled here	,,	6	,,
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	,,	18	,,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.
"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."
"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."
"It is well considered with reference to its aims and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N. B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

"THE TERAI HAT."
A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO.
The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW.
Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces.
Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces.
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.

Sir,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

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Bombay:
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

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SPECIAL INDIAN TEXTURES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric, light and strong, will resist the most severe weather and not stick	Coats	10 0	12 8
	Entire Suit.	18 0	20 0
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A Speciality for Ladies:—Sleeve Mantles with reversible Hoods (which can be detached when required), made of the best light India Cloth. Length from 48 to 52 inches		33 0	37 0
Waterproof Sheeting, best quality, 72 inches wide, per yard		6 8	7 8
Umbrellas... Best Brown Italian Silk, with strong Paragon Frames	Gent's	10 8	12 0
	Ladies'	8 8	9 8
Umbrellas... Stout Alpaca		6 8	7 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE NOTED
GRAND SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.
PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.
HARMONIUMS FOR SALE.
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CONCERTINAS, BANJOS, GUITARS, TAMBOURINES, VIOLINS,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS,
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments, are Now Ready, and copies will be forwarded upon application.

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10. MEADOW STREET. BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA, (OPPOSITE "NAPIER HOTEL.")

NOTICES.

BANDORA BREWERY.—It has long been a question whether good Beer can be manufactured on the plains of India. Messrs. NORTON & Co. have solved the question in the affirmative, and are prepared to prove this assertion on the highest medical testimony to any person who may choose to visit their Establishment. On analysis their Porter has been declared to be of excellent strength and quality, as free from acid as first-class English Porter, free from deleterious ingredients and made from excellent materials. An equally favorable result has been attained in their manufacture of Beer. At the same time Messrs. N. & Co. will not hold themselves in any way responsible for the quality of Beer or Porter which has not been obtained direct from their Brewery.

Terms Cash as follows:—
Ale or Stout.................... Rs. 3 0 per doz. quarts.
Do. do. .... ,, 1 14 ,, pints.

If taken in quantities of not less than 2 doz. Quarts or 3 doz. Pints delivered in any part of Bombay free of charge.

Cases required for Up-country Orders charged at cost price.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st of JUNE 1873.
RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
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☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.
Sole, Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,
C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of
ELECTRICITY,
as applied to the noble recreation of
BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the Electric Marker and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the Electric Markers, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly: meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The Markers can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—
Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of
MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS
Adapted for
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
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NOTICES.

RAYMOND'S
IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Canadian Manufacture.
NETT CASH PRICE, Rs. 32, COMPLETE.
N. V. CURRANEE,
6, Church Lane, Bombay. Sole Agent.

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SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
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SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
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TROPICAL RAIN GAUGE,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR INDIA.
Cash Price—Rs. 18-0 each.
A List of Standard Meteorological Instruments forwarded on application.

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S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.
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HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.
BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
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THE RAILWAY WATCH.
A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE
WATCH,
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,
KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,
A CAPITAL WATCH
FOR
HARD WORK
OR
TRAVELLING.
Rs. 60.
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All Requisites for this Game, in strong Case complete, Rs. 30.
SPARE BATS AND SHUTTLECOCKS.
SOUNDY & CO.,
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Now Ready, 8vo. Cloth. Price Two Rupees.
REMARKS ON THE USES OF SOME OF THE BAZAAR MEDICINES AND COMMON MEDICAL PLANTS OF INDIA,
with a full Index of Diseases, indicating their Treatment by these and other agents procurable throughout India. To which are added Directions for Treatment in cases of Drowning, Snake Bites, &c. Second Edition.
By EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D., Surgeon (retired) in Her Majesty's Indian Army.
Messrs. J. & A. CHURCHILL, 11, New Burlington Street, London.
To be had of all Booksellers.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times, Engineer, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.
Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances
The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Vehar Water, and good Seabreeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington and Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 120. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 127, Small Colaba.

TO LET, a convenient HOUSE in Hummum Street, with Comodious Shop. The 2 Upper Stories are equally convenient for a Dwelling house or for Offices. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also all information can be obtained regarding Buying and Selling. Apply to
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NOTICES.

TOWN HALL POPULAR CONCERTS.
Under the Direction of the Organ Committee.

A CONCERT will be given on THURSDAY, the 18th June, at a quarter before 6 o'clock, punctually.
ADMISSION AT THE NORTH DOOR ONLY,
BY PAYMENT OF ONE RUPEE.

NOTICE.—FOUR CURRENCY NOTES of Rupees 100 each, out of the six numbered, 78549, 79395, 79399, 79400, 79751, 79752 HAVE BEEN STOLEN from my House, No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. Any person furnishing a clue to this robbery will be handsomely rewarded.
JAMSETJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WADIA,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.
FORBES & Co.,
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ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES, FERN LEA VILLA, GUILDFORD SURREY, ENGLAND, conducted by Mrs. G. C. BAYSTON. Parents desirous of placing their Children, where they will receive a first class English Education, with all the modern accomplishments, combined with home comforts and maternal care, will find this Establishment in every way suited to their requirements, Mrs. Bayston having been for many years, successfully engaged in the tuition and training of young Ladies.

The house is situated in a most healthy and pleasant locality, near the Surrey Downs. The highest references given and required.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use
E. MANECKJEE.
Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

SALE.—A CHESNUT PONEY perfectly sound and free from vice, and in good condition, rising four years, about 12-2 height, admirably adapted for HOCKEY, delivered at the Broach Station, Rs. 75. Apply to Mr. ELLIS, Broach.—P. S. The Owner having left for England.

FOR SALE, TWO BOILERS with two flues in each, 2 feet diameter; shell 6 feet, diameter 25½ feet long. These Boilers have been tested to 120 lbs. pressure in the presence of Mr. Moylan, Boiler Inspector; Collector of Broach; also the Session Judge of Broach and Surat; also the Professional Gentlemen from Bombay. These Boilers are mounted and are now offered for sale at Rs. 2,200 each.
DAVID R. ELLIS.
Broach, 13th June 1874.

NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Company's premises, Powder Works, Mazagon, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of June 1874, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors and Audited Accounts of the Company made up for the year ending 31st December 1873.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors.
IV. To elect Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.
V. To consider, and, if approved, to pass the following as a Special Resolution in accordance with the Regulations of the Company.

That the Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 250 New Shares of Rs. 2,000 each.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Bombay, 10th June 1874. Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY will be CLOSED from 19th to 22nd INSTANT.

TO OUR CONSTITUENTS.

WE regret the necessity of CAUTIONING you AGAINST UNSCRUPULOUS TRADERS who are IMITATING the get-up of our well-known OLD COGNACS, adopting our original heart-shaped, label, which unfortunately we failed to register, and sometimes refilling our bottles with trashy compounds of their own. Our trade mark is well known, and this we beg our friends will always insist on *being clearly shown.* The prospects of the vintages are somewhat favourable; should the Vines escape frost, prices will decline, and we shall immediately give our supporters the advantages we shall ourselves, under such circumstances, receive. It would be premature, however, to assert positively that we shall be enabled to do this. Champagnes cannot be quoted cheaper, even should a fair average yield be made, so great is the scarcity of genuine wine. We thank you for your continued kind patronage, and refer you to our House in Bombay, and in Calcutta, for all your Wine requirements, as also for our prices and terms.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
London, 1st May 1874.

Now Ready,
SECOND EDITION OF
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, BARON NORTHBROOK, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.
47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street,
Calcutta.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would in its particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiards, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,
Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips Chalks, and
EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.
Billiard Cushions Renovated.
Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Were are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are almost slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c. that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a series of original designs, on which, while the best models of Europe in modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialities essential for India.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17TH JUNE, 1874.

Reuter's message of yesterday afternoon reports the Liverpool cotton market as closing heavy, sales 10,000 bales, but the only alteration in prices is a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Omra on the spot. This morning's market opens dull; probable sales 10,000 bales; imports 10,000; the previous day's receipts at the American ports being 2,000 bales against 5,000 on the corresponding date last year; exports to Great Britain *nil*. Mid Uplands in New York have declined to 17⅜c., and futures are ⅛ to ¼c. per lb. lower. The report of the American Agricultural Bureau on the growing cotton crop is to hand this morning, and we reproduce it in another column. On the whole it is fully as favourable as might have been expected and virtually leaves no good ground for calculating on any falling off in production. Looking back to the crop of 1859-60, we find that up to the middle of June the reports were quite as unfavourable as those for the current season—overflows rain and frost were alleged to have irretrievably ruined a large proportion of the plants and an outturn of under 3,700,000 bales was confidently predicted, but with favorable weather afterwards a total crop of 4,675,000 bales was produced. With this before us, there is at least grounds for accepting low estimates for the coming season with extreme caution, and it is evident that in Liverpool there is little importance attached now to the adverse advices received about a month ago. For some time to come there is little question that the overpowering supplies visible will be sufficient to control the market and prevent any serious advance on the stength of the American reports, but later on when stocks become reduced, crop news will have more influence, and it will be well then to bear the present position in mind, as every week after this strengthens the plants, until a good crop, as regards quantity at least, becomes assured, in fact with June well over, only worms or frost need be feared.

The Manchester Piece Goods market is reported quiet with little enquiry, and prices are generally 1½d. per piece lower. Wheat has declined 1s. per quarter; Coffee is strong at a further improvement of 2s. per cwt.; other produce markets are unchanged.

Further payments into the Bank of England, amounting to £425,000 are advised, and notwithstanding the present low minimum, it seems by no means improbable that a further reduction may have been made at to-day's board meeting. Consols open at 92¾, French Rentes 94½, Bar Silver 58¾.

We have again to report an extremely dull day here in every branch of business. Sterling exchange is nominally unaltered, no transactions of any moment having transpired. We quote 6 months' sight Bank Bills 1s. 10⅞d; Credits 1s. 10¾d.; Documents 1s. 10 15/16d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT PAPER shows a further nominal decline, closing quotations being Fours Rs. 102¾; Fours and a half Rs. 104¼; Fives and a half Rs. 109.

SHARES are quieter, and in some instances lower in value. The following are leading quotations:—

Agra Bank	85
New Bank of Bombay	792½
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	486¼
National Bank of India	126
Colaba Land Company	1,425
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	132
Mazagon Land Company	990
Apollo Press Co	4,300
Berar Cotton G. & P Co	1,659
Fort Press Co.	4,000
Mofussil Press and G. Co.	600
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,610
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,990
Bombay United	1,435
Dhurumsey Spinning & W. Co.	1,850
Great Eastern	1,320
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,470
Manockjee Petit's	1,435
Morarjee Spinning	1,520
Oriental	4,300
Royal	2,800
Soonderdas Spinning	1,700

COTTON.—The weather has put a stop to operations for the time being, and prices are accordingly nominal, but a further decline of quite Rs. 2 per candy may be noted, say:—Bhownuggur Rs. [illegible], Dhollera Rs. 176; Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 189; Compta and Vingorla Rs. 168; Akote full-pressed Rs. 188 per candy. Yesterday's receipts only amounted to 1,492 bales, making a total of 9,431 for the 5 days and pointing to about 12,000 bales for the week.

FREIGHTS by steamer are very dull at £2-12-6 to £2-15 0. By sailing vessels there is rather more firmness, and ready ships are at £2-12-6 to £2 15 0, forward loading £2-10-0 per ton.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are very depressed, and prices are quite 1 anna per piece lower.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 13th June 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,175	0	0
Merchandise	64,466	0	0
Earth Trains	154	0	0
Electric Telegraph	451	0	0
Total Rs.	1,10,188	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1873.

Open 413½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,207	0	0
Merchandise	97,321	0	0
Earth Trains	348	0	0
Electric Telegraph	587	0	0
Total Rs.	1,42,281	0	0
Decrease Rs.	32,006	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—The Revd. and Mrs. Cales and servant, Lieut. Addison and servant, Mr. R. Keene, and thirty-eight deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s s.s. PERSIA, 874 tons, Captain G. Merello, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Genoa, &c. via the Canal, brought the following cargo:—From Genoa.—487 cases and 40 barrels wine, 1,160 cases and 2 barrels brandy, 33 cases vermouth, 23 cases cutlery, 4 cases fruit in syrup, 4 cases corks, 3 cases medicine, 1 case cartridge paper, 1 case tooth pickers, 16 packages iron wire, 1 case boots, 4 packages merchandise, 13 cases corals and 25 packages piece goods. From Leghorn.—14 packages marbles, 157 cases and 1,191 nos. marble slabs, 3 cases worked marble, 1 case wine, 1 case cheese, and 1 case vermicelli. From Naples.—2 cases seeds, and 1 case metal chord. From Messina.—12 boxes wine, and 1 case hats. From Port Said.—61 cases sponge, and 30 bags gum.—From Suez.—1 bag money, 7 cases thread, and 5 bags drugs. From Aden.—3 packages coffee, and 1 case goods. She brought few passengers for transhipments for different ports.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Parana (s)	Waring	Liverpool, May 11.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Assyria (s)	Hutcheson	Coast & Calcutta.
	Calcutta (s)	Melvill	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The Steamer Pera, to Australia &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June.
12 Undaunted (s) ......Beresford ......Port Blair, June 8.

DEPARTURES.

June.
12 Mirzapore.............. ....
Ganges.............. ....
13 Mahratta (s) ....
Himalaya (s) ....
Royal Sovereign ... .
Nimrod ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June
13 Forsogeh .... Port Natal.
14 Ettoo .... Cocanada.

DEPARTURE.

June.
14 Patna (s) .... Bombay & S. Ports.
John Byers .... Cocanada.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay
May. 16 Adriatic, ship, Taylor, from Liverpool
18 Soube, C H, ship, Gray, from Liverpool.
22 Attela, ship, Diarmed, from Newcastle.
25 Kwang Tung, B M, Elton, from Perim.
28 Montana ship, Leighthoim, from Liverpool.
29 Clyde, Barque, Cloatman, from Zanzibar.
29 Prince Charley, ship, Lonskill, from Liverpool.
June. 1 Deerhound, ss, Fraser, from Sea.
3 Teazor, H M's S, Digby, from Hongkong.
3 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from Southampton.
4 Viceroy, ss, Murdock, from Calcutta.
5 Malda, ss, Burke, from London.
5 Teazer, Barque, Nacoda, from Jedda.
5 Mercia, Barque, Gibson, from Shields.
5 Tanais, ss, Roynier, from Marseilles.
6 Anagareus, Koroman, from Mussowa.
6 Donnai, ss, Rutler, from Marseilles.
6 Ulysses, ss, Byrne, from Shanghai.
6 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Bombay.
6 Gresham, ss, Mace, from Bombay.
6 Parsee, ss, Harrison, from Bombay.
7 Daphne, H M's S, Foot, from Maccala.
7 Correze, Fch TS, Malcor, from Toulon.
7 Kenilworth, ship, Mitchinson, from Liverpool.
8 Simla, Orman, from Bombay.
8 Australia, ss, Lanero, from Bombay.
8 Synope, T S Ft, Suliman Baig, from Bussorah.
8 Penedo, ss, Cain, from Bombay.
9 Persia, ss, Murello, from Genoa.
9 Khiva, ss, Gaby, from Calcutta.
9 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

June.
3 Malwa, ss. Tomlin, to Bombay.
4 Teazor, H M's S, Digby, to England.
4 Viceroy, ss, Murdock, to London.
5 Clyde, Barque, Cloatman, to Zanzibar.
5 Malda, ss, Burke, to Calcutta.
6 Tanars, ss, Roynier, to Yokohama.
6 Ulysses, ss, Byrne, to London.
6 Hutton, ss, Hodges, to Liverpool.
7 Teazer, Barque, Nacoda, to Bombay.
7 Donnar, ss, Ruttler, to China.
7 Gresham, ss, Mace, to New-York.
7 Parsee, ss, Harrison, to Liverpool.
8 Simla, Orman, to Suez.
8 Australia, ss, Lareno, to Liverpool.
9 Penedo, ss, Cain, to Marseilles.
9 Persia, ss, Murello, to Bombay.
9 Khiva, ss, Gaby, to Suez.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

April.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
May. 16 Adriatic, ship, Taylor, from Liverpool.
18 C H Soube, ship, Gray, from Liverpool.
22 Attelia, ship, Diarmed, from Newcastle.
25 Kwang Tung, B M, Elton, from Perim.
28 Montana, ship, Leighthoim, from Liverpool.
29 Prince Charley, ship, Linehill, from Liverpool.
June. 1 Deerhound, ss, Fraser, from Sea.
5 Mercia, Barque, Gibson, from Shields.
6 Anegarius, ss, Kunman, from Mussowa.
7 Daphne, H M's S, Foot, from Maccala.
7 Correze, Fch TS, Malcor, from Toulon.
7 Kenilworth, ship Mitchinson, from Liverpool.
8 Synope, T S Ft, Suliman Baig, from Bussorah.
9 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS—17TH JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Abbotsford, s, 1 case gunpowder, Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons.
Milford, s, 100 cases provision, A K Shurufally.

FROM SUEZ.

Delhi, s, 1 case stationery, Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co.

FROM PORT SAID.

India, s, 10 barrels wine, Finlay, Scott & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—17TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jane Law, 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.
Milford, 100 bales cotton, Soonderdas Morarjee.
West Stanley s, 87 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram, 100 bales cotton Cooverjee Mowjee and Co; 51 bales cotton, Hirutram Hathiram.
Marina s, 112 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum; 25 bales wool, Gangjee Thakursey; 150 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut & Co.
Statesman s, 75 bundles coir yarn, Malsey Mooljee; 75 bales cotton, Kissondass Cullianjee; 800 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart & Co.
Mahablshwur, 12 bales wool, Mugoonlall Jassasing, 25 bales cotton, Taka Ebjee, 420 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia, s, 14 cases cardamoms, Hajee Mitha, Cassum; 59 pieces E. teeth, Runchorlall Girdhurlall.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, 24 casks mowrasoil, J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co; 2,300 bags wheat, Alsen, Riebe and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 1,142 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers; 30 bales hides G. Sigg and Co; 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Persia, s, 200 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia, s, 800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GUNNERS for the artillery may be enlisted at a minimum height of 5 feet 6 inches, provided they are not over 20 years of age, and have a chest measurement of at least 35 inches.

MARRIED Sub-Lieutenants, except such as may have been promoted from the ranks, are not entitled to free conveyance for their wives and families on board troop ships, nor to any of the other privileges or allowances accorded to married officers whose commissions are permanent.

A regimental Major, with the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel, who shall fall into temporary command of a regiment, battalion or brigade depot, in the absence of the Lieutenant Colonel, for a continuous period exceeding a month, shall reckon such period as part of the five years required to qualify for the rank of Colonel.

THE undermentioned officers, who went through the long course of instruction at the School of Gunnery, 1873, have passed as qualified Instructors, viz.—Captains F. B. Roberts, H. H. Murray, H. J. Kinsman, L. H. S. James, H. J. Willis, and A. Swinton; Lieutenants E. W. Nash, B. G. Smyth, A. F. Mackellar, and E. Walsh.

CLERGYMEN who are compelled, from want of accommodation in the station church or otherwise, to hold a separate service for the troops, shall receive a payment of ten shillings for each such service, provided the number present is not less than 50. A similar payment is made to Clergymen for preaching in barracks, when the number present is not less than 25.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 16.

Causland, Lieutenant, 41st Regiment, on duty, from Aden.
LaTouche, Captain, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from Europe.

DEPARTURE—JUNE 17.

Addison, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

5½ P.M.			5½ P.M.		
Friday	July	3	Friday	Sept.	25
„		31	7 P.M.		
„	Aug.	28	Monday	Oct.	26
			„	Nov.	23

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

To Kurrachee.

Wednesday	June	20	Friday	Oct.	2
„	July	8	„	„	16
„	„	22	„	„	30
„	Aug.	5	„	Nov.	13
„	„	19	„	„	27
„	Sept.	2	„	Dec.	11
„	„	16	„	„	25

To Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Wednesday	July	1	Friday	Oct.	9
„	„	15	„	„	23
„	„	29	„	Nov.	6
„	Aug.	12	„	„	20
„	„	26	„	Dec.	4
„	Sept.	9	„	„	18
Friday	„	25			

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th June and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore...	8¼ A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, ...	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiwar, and Kutch..........	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS:—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A. M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5-30 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 5 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India,* Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	„	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments,* short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—
Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SWORNSBOURNE—May 29th, at sea, between Bombay and Aden, Ethel Kathleen, the infant (twin) daughter of J. A Swornsbourne.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAZELY—June 15th, at Madras, Mrs. N. Bazely, Jr., of a son.
RYAN—June 13th, at Crewhall, Ootacamund, Amy, wife of H. V. Ryan, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

RHENIUS—June 13th, at Fort St. George, Madras, the Revd Charles Rhenius, late Senior Chaplain of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, aged 53 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874.

THE Indian public will see with satisfaction that such high Indian authorities as Lord Halifax and Lord Lawrence have already protested in the House of Lords against the indiscreet and almost indecent haste with which the Secretary of State for India is pressing forward his Bill for the creation of a Ministry of Famines and Public Works. Our fears as to the probable character of this Bill are now confirmed by Lord Salisbury's announcement that, in preparing it, he has been guided by the wishes of the late Lord Mayo. On administrative questions of this kind, it is well known that the late Lord Mayo was only the mouth-piece of General Strachey; and our Calcutta contemporaries inform us that a scheme for the organisation of a new Department under a Minister of Public Works who should be a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council was actually drawn up by General Strachey while he was at Calcutta and approved of by Lord Mayo, in spite of the unfavourable criticism of some of that Viceroy's colleagues in Council. No doubt General Strachey went home four years ago in the faith that he would soon see his scheme carried out. But Lord Mayo's death broke for a time at least the subjection of India to the yoke of the Strachey brothers; and there was a general feeling of relief in this country at the termination of a rule marked no doubt by a good deal of cleverness and energy, but disfigured by such faults of temper and wrong-headedness that it had become quite intolerable. But then, after the land had had an interval of rest, came the famine, and with it General Strachey's opportunity of regaining his power. There was at the India Office a Secretary of State eager to distinguish himself by doing something to satisfy the impatience of the British public at what it chose to regard as the want of zeal of the Government of India in dealing with the famine; and close at the ear of Lord Salisbury was General Strachey, who lost not a moment in whispering the usual advice, "Create a new department, and put me at the head of it." The advice has apparently been taken, and it would seem, from Lord Lawrence's speech, that the Secretary of State has come to the revolution of thrusting this new member of Council upon the Viceroy without even having had the courtesy to consult the Government of India as to the propriety of making the proposed change. A measure of this importance, introduced in such a way, must necessarily appear to convey a censure of the existing Government of India; and we fully anticipate that in the House of Commons the Bill will encounter serious opposition and perhaps give rise to the principal party fight of the Session. The Conservative Ministry has from the beginning shown an inclination to find fault with Lord Northbrook, and has only been compelled to praise him because it could really find no flaw in his Famine policy; and now Lord Salisbury indirectly declares that he is not satisfied with what has been done, and that he wishes to make fresh provision for the management of future famines.

As we have said before, we should be quite ready to allow the expediency of appointing a special Minister for Famine and Public Works if the cost of this administrative reform could be compensated by savings in other directions. If, for instance, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce were abolished, and if the subordinate Governments throughout India were reorganized and put on a more economical footing, there might be some excuse for the creation of a new imperial department; and we own that our experience of the mismanagement and extravagance which have been the result in this Presidency of a relaxation of the control formerly exercised by the Supreme Government have greatly modified our ancient distrust of every form of centralization. We have no doubt that Mr. Fawcett and other members of the House of Commons who are familiar with the evidence given before the Indian Finance Committee to expose the wastefulness and incapacity of the Government of Bombay will criticize the Bill in this sense, and contend that any fresh expenditure which it is likely to cause should be met by reductions in the outlay now incurred on account of Governments which have been proved over and over again to be of no use to the country. If the Bill can be amended so as to give effect to the principle that India already pays enough to warrant her in expecting to have her affairs administered skilfully and honestly, and that it is punishment enough for her to have been visited with a famine, without being exposed to the fresh calamity of an invasion by a new swarm of official locusts, the measure will turn out to be comparatively harmless. But to pile department on department, to extend in every direction the patronage at the disposal of the Secretary of State and influential Anglo-Indians at home, and to squander money without regard to consequences on every variety of public works, will not indeed give the country securities against the recurrence of famines; but it will increase the general feeling of hostility to the costly English Government of India.

IT is not very long since Government called for reports from Officers Commanding European Corps regarding the Canteen supplies to their respective commands, and invited remarks as to the advisability of the unlimited supply of malt liquor. This circular has, of course, reopened the old, old Canteen question, and various favourite and wonderful theories have no doubt, ere this, been duly ventilated to each promoter's individual satisfaction. Scarcely, however, could the above reports have been received when new Canteen rules were issued, if possible still more perplexing than the original: new forms, new restrictions, and new privileges. But has an unlimited issue of Government malt liquor been sanctioned? No, very far from it. The quart, always obtainable, can now be obtained in three different issues—the first of which can be supplied in barracks at 11 o'clock to the men if they so desire; a second portion can be obtained at dinner-hour in barracks; and a third issue some time in the afternoon in the Canteen. So far, it will be seen that, while the amount has not been increased, the men's convenience has been consulted, and they appreciate it accordingly.

But the real genuine alteration has been, strange to say, in the issue of spirits. The rum, though issued watered, is now sold in a larger dram, and though the actual rum ration, *i.e.*, one dram per man (Government allowance) is not to be exceeded, yet a supply of Europe spirits is kept by the Canteen sergeant and allowed to be issued to the soldier, at little more than cost price, so long as the applicant is in a fit state to receive it. The supply is not entered in the Canteen accounts, being entirely a private local arrangement. We have no doubt whatever that doctors will call out against this system, but, in spite of all that has been said and written on the subject, we insist that this is the right way to treat the European soldier, and we only wish the limit had likewise been removed from Government malt liquor. Schoolboys smoke simply, in the first instance, because they are forbidden to; and soldiers, when they find that Government will not supply them with good liquor at fair rates, reasonably cast about for whatever they can get in that line by illegitimate means; and in this they are not peculiar, for who will deny that, if officers or civilians were likewise limited, they would resort to the same means to satisfy their wishes, though their means would enable them to procure a better article? Watched as soldiers are, or ought to be, under existing regulations, the acquirement of illicit draughts excites a keener relish and also opens the road to unlimited adulteration, and a regular, profitable trade in the most accursed poison that ever was created on God's earth. Any of our readers who have ever stumbled across a cargo of this precious *liqueur* must have had ample olfactory evidence of the kind of stuff passed into the stomachs of our soldiers under the name even of brandy and gin, not to mention "sweet William," *né* "billy stink," "fixed bayonets," and other vile compounds. But, as matters stand under the new regulations, a great deal of the former strictness has been removed—and, wanting an opponent, the European soldier actually finds himself without any grievance: but, be it remembered, he is at the same time placed in the way of procuring good drink at fair prices, and we venture to assert that, with this prospect before them, few men will care to poison themselves with the *special* liquors aforementioned.

For the short time that they have been in force, the working of these new rules in more than one Canteen has been watched with great interest. When at once thrown open for Europe liquors 50 per cent. of the men drank; but then the novelty wore off,—gradually, it is true,—but still perceptibly. Fifty became forty, forty twenty, and then the wave of novelty found its level in twelve, and this is about the real percentage of regular dram drinkers in the army as far as can be ascertained. It is very possible that, by putting an excessively strict and irksome check on those whose duty it is to prepare the Canteen returns, this percentage could be reduced to 6 per cent., but we are content to accept 12 as a fair proportion one day with another, and this nearly agrees with a comparison made with hospital statistics.

Government have, in our opinion, certainly made a grand step in the right direction in this matter. They have proved to the men that, from not trusting them at all, they have come to trust them partially; now let them prove that they are prepared to trust entirely: they will find their confidence not to be misplaced. Soldiers are perfectly competent to take care of themselves in such matters. No doubt the old saying was true that "a soldier would sell his soul for liquor," but we must remember that this was only the case so long as restriction on the legitimate sale of the article as to time and place existed. Formerly the craving could not be legally satisfied, now it need not exist at all. The supply, or means of supply, being at hand, the craving no longer exists, and in consequence, the risk being abolished, crime is lessened, for it is an established fact that when, in former years, strict disciplinarians have firmly and unhesitatingly carried out the rules of the service, the disclosures of existing crime has been something quite beyond the ken of those who imagine that its non-revealment is a proof of its non-existence.

One word more: let Government give the soldier in India the same opportunity of obtaining good liquor as he possesses in England, and then they will find that instead of having to rob Peter to pay Paul (the system at present adopted with reference to the disposal of the "fines for drunkenness") they will be great gainers in possessing a healthy, sober, and well disciplined army.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE paragraph which has been going the round of the papers about a despatch from the Government of India approving the appointment of a native to act as Chief Magistrate at Bombay is, we have reason to believe, entirely without foundation. The opinion of the Government of India has not been asked for, or given, on the subject. As regards the appointment of a successor to Mr. Connon, it was confidently stated in Bombay yesterday that the office had been conferred on Mr. George Taylor; but the fact is, no one has yet been nominated, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will continue to act until the Government of Bombay gets a reply from the Secretary of State to the reference made to the India Office in consequence of Sir Michael Westropp's protest against the appointment of any one but an English barrister to such a post. This reply ought to be received by the end of the present month.

A GENTLEMAN writing from the Camp Bhugaume, Khandeish, informs us that on the 12th instant he shot a large python over 10 feet long and weighing upwards of 57 lbs. The skin, when spread, measured 11 feet in length and 12 inches across at the widest part. The natives call the snake adgar, and have a considerable horror of it, notwithstanding that it is very harmless. Several pythons have lately been shot in Khandeish, but this one is said to have been the largest ever seen in the vicinity of the spot where it met its death. It was a female, and ten large eggs were found belonging to it in a jungle bush close by. Though this is a comparatively large snake, yet we believe many larger have been seen in the country. Correspondents will be able to confirm this.

HOWEVER enterprising an editor may be, the public will not give him much of their admiration if he criticises in his newspaper the dinners or suppers given by his hosts in private life. The individuals who comprise the public are apt to take alarm from such a course, and to suppose that the system might extend to an uncomfortable degree,—even to sending newspaper myrmidons up lamp-posts in order to see into private dining-rooms and make a note of the dishes—so that they would not even dare for economy's sake to use second-rate cabbages or moderate-priced claret without the risk of being dreadfully exposed. This being the case, it is perhaps not to be wondered at that when the editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, the Jupiter Tonans of the Simla Olympus, and in general an *arbiter elegantiarum*, found fault with somebody's private dinner, some friend of the host should send him the following missive:—

"Sir,—If the guest who was dissatisfied at the supper provided for him at the private ball at Benmore, on Friday the 5th June, will apply to Mr. Goldstein, he will *get his money back.*—Yours truly,

BAWARCHI."

The editor, with his acknowledged tact, makes reply to "Bawarchi" as politely as the circumstances will permit:—

"We are sorry that our remarks on the late private ball at Benmore should have given offence. We considered ourselves bound to notice an entertainment which was to some extent a public event, and if the supper was considered capable of improvement, it was certainly not due to any want of attention on the part of the hosts, who did all they could to make it a success. The italics in *Bawarchi's* letter are not ours, otherwise it would appear as if we wanted to draw our readers attention to the incongruity in the request that a *guest* should apply for the return of money which he did not pay."

But even an editor conscientiously determined to show up bad semi-private dinners is not likely to prove a spectacle that will mollify the heart of "Bawarchi," who, if a cook, seems to possess some of the old-fashioned prejudices belonging to gentlemen.

REFERRING to the well-authenticated letter of "Cosmopolite" in our paper of yesterday regarding the non-arrival of the Australian mails, it seems to us so strange a tale as to be almost beyond belief. The facts are these: the s. s. Pera, Captain Methven, left Melbourne on May 19th with the mails for England and India. She duly arrives at Point de Galle, and lands all her mails there to be forwarded to their respective destinations. After a stay of 24 hours or more she leaves Point de Galle, and proceeds on her course to Bombay. When her mails are discharged in Galle, the Pera is no longer a mail steamer. The Australian mails for Bombay and all Western India are, for this reason, left behind in the Galle post office to be forwarded by the next mail steamer that may happen to pass from China on her way to Bombay. The Pera has now been in Bombay harbour 48 hours, and, up to the hour we are writing, the Australian mails, left by her at Galle, have not made their appearance. Anything more supremely ridiculous than this manner of carrying Her Majesty's mails we have never heard of. This same course has been pursued, we are assured, for months, and the complaints of merchants, consignees, and others connected with Australia have been numerous, but quite useless.

Post Office incapacity or Post Office routine stands in the way. To the official mind there seems to be a necessity that Australian letters for Bombay should perform quarantine at Point de Galle. We commend this matter to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce. We know of at least two husbands, and there may be thousands more in India, anxious for the monthly badget of news from their families in Australia, who would rejoice to seize upon the official who is reponsible for the delay of the Pera's letters, and to administer in a most touching manner a severe castigation for this special blunder and for the continued blundering for many months past.

WE have no doubt that, the moment any suitor brings to the notice of the Bombay Government any admission by the present Political Agent of Kattywar of an application for review of any judgment delivered by Mr. Peile, the Bombay Government will at once call Colonel Anderson's attention to the provisions of the law which absolutely prohibit him from admitting any such applications. Section 379 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which code is always resorted to when the Kattywar local code is silent, provides that applications for review shall be heard by the judge or judges who pronounced the judgment it is sought to have reviewed, and if such judge is absent, but is coming back within six months from the date of application, it must be postponed until his return. "It shall not be competent to any other judges of the same court to enter upon a consideration of the merits of the application and record an order or opinion thereon." Now, it is well known that Mr. Peile returns to take up his appointment as Political Agent in Kattywar long before six months are over, in fact before the end of the rains; and therefore Colonel Anderson can have no jurisdiction now even to consider any fresh applications for review. We have full confidence that Colonel Anderson will not assume jurisdiction where he legally has none; and the Bombay Government will take good care that his last few weeks in the Kattywar Agency shall not be spent in interfering with what has been done by Mr. Peile. Indeed Colonel Anderson has one splendid judicial opportunity left to occupy his spare time—he can use his influence to carry out the expressed wishes of the Bombay Government, concurred in by the Viceroy in a public speech, as to making a complete success of the Rajasthanik or Pradhan Court. No court started under better auspices than this; no experiment of working a court with native associate judges could be more interesting; and no officer possessed more of the confidence of the Chiefs and public than Colonel Law, the distinguished president. If Colonel Anderson with his usual loyalty and enthusiasm acts up to the orders of Government and cordially assists this court, he will doubtless have his reward: if in his time anything is done to depreciate its usefulness, Colonel Anderson will be held more or less responsible. But the matter is too serious for a mere passing notice, and we shall resume the subject and discuss it in all its bearings on a future occasion.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 29TH MAY.

A FEW commercial failures have to be noted this week, but except in so far as they illustrate the unprofitable condition of much of our recent trade—a point on which I have often dwelt—they present no novelty calling for special notice. The heaviest one, nominally, is that of Oppenhein and Schröder, a firm of just two years' standing, established at 10, Mark Lane. Their liabilities are £600,000, of which £500,000 is said to be covered by securities, and the alleged cause of the failure is the default of correspondents in Marseilles and elsewhere. The dividend is uncertain, being dependent on the realization of produce. I believe the real cause of this disaster was speculation in indigo,—whether with or without the co-operation of their friends abroad I don't know,—but in any case the fact that a firm evidently of small means could manage in two years to incur liabilities of £600,000 is of itself a grave matter, and suggests over facilities for accommodation somewhere. I do not know really which bank or discount institution has been so indulgent as to keep afloat the ventures of firms like this. I am told vaguely of such and such a bank, that its business is of a "rotten" kind, from which I assume that it is too ready to grant advances on documents to young houses. Such help and the failures that follow explain why our trade is even so large as the present reduced figures of the official returns make out. Transactions cannot pay which are burdened with additional charges for high interest, and which have no other result than that of glutting markets already full. But what does it matter to the firm that speculates? If, after all, the markets should suddenly rise and leave a good profit, theirs is the gain; if the markets should fall, whose is the loss? Only their creditors'; that is, the unsecured ones, the bank or discount institution having taken care to keep itself safe. Moreover, in the interval of all these transactions the firm is open to a "spec" in anything. It is very busy on the Stock Exchange, and stock-brokers as often call at the counting-house as do produce-brokers; it has a "go" at "Turks," or Egyptian bonds, Eries, or Caledenoian stock—anything, in fact, which will yield a "difference." I do not make these remarks with any special reference to the firm named above; for I do not know that they are liable to blame on the ground alleged. I speak of an entire class, not peculiar to London by any means—indeed, the worst case I have yet seen was at Glasgow, and I gave your readers the full particulars at the time. The evil is two-fold. In the first place the transactions of such firms give an altogether false idea of the real state of our commerce. If every import and export operation were based on an intelligent study of home and foreign markets and their actual wants, trade would really be sounder and more profitable; but then millions would have to be struck off the totals shown in our Board of Trade returns. Next, the whole range of values for commodities is disordered. Firms buy, either for import or export, and so force up prices or maintain them at an unnatural level, and, cheapness being an indispensable condition precedent of our commercial prosperity, we are shut out or kept out of markets by what is really a mischievous interference with the natural course of prices. In the long run, of course, prices do fall, but it is by violent and unnecessary oscillations which do infinitely greater harm than the gradual decline we should otherwise have. Beyond a few brokers, who make commissions while the pot is boiling, it would, in fact, be hard to say who profits by such business. As I have said, all the speculation in the world will not keep prices up beyond a certain point; after a while down they come, and lately the tumbles have been serious enough to try to the utmost all houses that have an unsound base. The fall in coffee a few months ago floored some firms; Oppenheim and Schröder have apparently lost by indigo, and several of the Manchester and Belfast houses have been dragged down by the fall in markets which they have done their best to glut by protracted shipments bolstered up by help from compliant bankers and brokers. Such is the position at present.

To guard against misconception, I should say that the Oppenheim who has failed is in no way concerned with the Egyptian Oppenheims, so well known, and whose wealth, as they are the bankers of the Khedive, really rests on a very solid foundation. A fresh illustration of their influence and power was given only on Tuesday last. I reported last year the failure of the big £32,000,000 loan which was then introduced on this market for the Egyptian Government. Scarcely a million sterling was subscribed, but, thanks to the syndicate system which I have so often explained, a settlement on the Stock Exchange was granted, and then by degrees the public were induced to buy what looked so cheap. The due payment of the dividend coupons on the 15th of last month strengthened the inducement, and so it happened that since August of last year about fifteen millions sterling of the stock have been absorbed over and above the first million. Originally the loan was divided into two moieties, and the contractors were to have the option of taking the second moiety at a price fixed on or before October next. The first half being now got quit of, Oppenheims, the contractors, have just determined to take the second half at once—that is, five months before the latest time allowed for their division. This arrangement was made known on Tuesday, and of course the price of the new loan fell considerably in anticipation of the market being flooded. Of the total amount—£16,000,000—Oppenheims have already advanced very nearly half to the Khedive's treasury to pay off floating liabilities, and the balance will be devoted to the redemption of bonds, so that very little disturbance will be caused here, and the Khedive's Government will thus be placed in funds for a long time forward. Only a very powerful capitalist with influential connections could have accomplished such a feat, but of course it is a very profitable one. Oppenheim's nephew here tells me his uncle has cleared £400,000 by the transaction, and if he gets the second moiety placed at or above the contract price—for all turns upon that—I can quite believe that these figures are no exaggeration.

In a recent letter I went over the story of Albert Grant and the Mineral Hill Mines scheme, which had so unfortunate an ending. It was in connection with a Chancery suit that I wrote, in which Grant was sued for a sum of £1,750, alleged to be due by Doulton, the deceased member for Lambeth, to a man named Smith who had introduced the original vendor of the Mineral Hills property to Doulton. Grant had received notice from Smith of his claim against Doulton and had been warned not to pay over certain monies to Doulton. Grant, however, did pay over those monies in order to square his accounts with Doulton, and Smith brought his action to recover the £1,750 which he had been unable to get from Doulton, who afterwards died. Vice-Chancellor Malins had decided in Smith's favour, and Grant appealed to the Lords Justices, who on Wednesday confirmed the Vice-Chancellor's decision. In giving judgment Lord Justice James spoke of Grant in a way somewhat unusual from so high a quarter: "No doubt Mr. Grant, being a great man, thought that he was not bound by such puerilities as the rules of this Court regarding equitable assignments, and that he was not to be prevented from doing whatever he liked, but in this country even such a great man as Mr. Grant was bound by the rules of this Court, and, if he chose to pay such a bagatelle as £1,750 after notice not to do so, he must pay it over again." This slap in the face from a grave and dignified Chief Justice of appeal will be unintelligible to those who do not know Grant's history. Sir William James evidently knew that Grant was a fortunate promoter, whose ventures had, to say the least, not always resulted profitably to those whom the language of his glowing prospectuses had induced to subscribe for the shares, and he also regarded him apparently as one of those *nouveaux riches* who have made money so fast that they do not know its value, and throw much of it away in mere ostentation. To the Lord Justice, Grant's gift of Leicester Square and of the Scott portrait with his open-handed payments to Doulton were all indications of the same trait in his character, and, instead of regretting that Grant has to pay the money twice over, his Lordship almost glories in the opportunity of so mulcting him. Yet, while the decision is perfectly good in law, it must not be forgotten that Grant had previously paid the sum asked, in the belief that Doulton would discharge this debt to Smith, so there was nothing unfair in his conduct, but the opposite. This, however, is all he gets by his laborious efforts to make himself popular everywhere. His bounty, whether to private persons or to the nation, only provokes a sneer even from the judicial bench. Grant would now do wisely to keep himself out of public view as much as possible and leave it to time to work out his vindication.

The cotton market has been very quiet this week, the Whitsuntide holidays having interfered with business. Cotton is steady in price, however, as the falling off in the receipts at the American ports has lately been considerable. According to one New York paper, this falling off has already induced some authorities on that side to contract their estimates within the range of 4,000,000 and 4,200,000 bales. To the Mississippi floods less importance is now attached, the innundation being thought to have involved not more than 200,000 bales. For the next crop the weather accounts are favourable. It is true that some of the Southern papers are still croaking. A Georgia paper says that cotton has been "fatally damaged" by the disastrous cold weather, and that it is a low estimate to fix the loss at 20 per cent. A Mobile journal speaks of the plant as sickly and as dying out to a considerable extent in some sections. New Orleans advices to the middle of this month report the weather to be clear and pleasant, but state that the prospects with regard to the next crop in the Mississippi valley are unfavourable. From the Atlantic States they are more encouraging. The export of cotton manufactures to Bombay last month was as follows:—plain cottons 20,134,100 yards; dyed and coloured cottons, 1,732,402 yards; printed cottons, 1,776,640 yards; and twist, 721,330 lbs. The total of plain cottons for the four months was 75,594,093 yards against 75,723,579 yards in the corresponding period of last year.

Your readers may have noticed last week a statement that Mr. Disraeli has conferred a retiring pension of £500 a year on Mr. George Russell, late Permanent Secretary to the Board of Works. The cause of this gentleman's retirement I mentioned in a letter three months ago. I am now told that a question will be asked in the House of Commons on the subject of the allowance granted.

THE ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE ARMS INTO CENTRAL INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—Adverting to the first leading article of your impression of the 11th instant, regarding the discovery of an attempt on the part of a certain Bhora to carry a quantity of firearms and powder surreptitiously to Indore via Khundwa, I beg to inform you that I have made due inquiry and find that neither His Highness personally nor His Highness's Government has any connection whatever with the matter. Indeed, nothing is known of the matter here, except through the statement put forth in your impression alluded to.—Yours &c.,

T. MADAVAROW,
Minister to His Highness Maharajah Holkar.

Indore Durbar Office, 15th June.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 8th instant I read an extract from a [illegible] signed "Philip," in which the following occurs:—"It is not generally known that the ravisher of the Ashantee State [illegible] had in his childhood anything but brilliant prospects. His maternal grandfather gave, as he considered, a brilliant start in life to the vanquisher of Coffee and his brother by placing the boys in a highly respectable office. Fortunately, however, for military renown, a [illegible] intervened and obtained for one [illegible] a commission, whilst the other has been sent to Australia [illegible] to an estate, for the one is now our young Wellington with as many capital letters after his name as there are days in the week. The other has just returned to Ireland a millionaire."

I fear "Philip" has been misled, for Garnet Wolseley always purposed following in his father's footsteps, who was a major in H.M.'s 25th Regiment of Foot (Borderers) after leaving school and awaiting his commission. He went into his maternal uncle's office, then known as Hodges and Smith, Booksellers, Grafton Street, Dublin, who had the executing of the ordnance maps of Ireland, and in this office he learnt to be a draftsman. During this time his uncle wrote to the Horse Guards and set forth Sir Garnet's claim, on account of his father's services, which ended in a commission being given without purchase. His other brother mentioned, the youngest (but not the only one, as he has two others, one Brigade Major at Gwalior, the other Surgeon Major H.M.'s 5th Regt Foot), went out to Australia to his brother-in-law, who had large sheep runs. His brother-in-law returned to Ireland a rich man some years ago, where he died, and since then Fred. Wolseley has been in possession of the runs, and no doubt has amassed a large fortune.

PHILLIPINE.

Secunderabad, 14th June.

THE CASE OF INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a paragraph in your paper this morning, announcing the result of the suit between the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company and the Apollo Press Company regarding an infringement of Brunton's patent extractor, it is stated that "the Master in Equity has been directed to take accounts of the earnings of the Apollo Press Company since the day they commenced using the plaintiff's extractor, and it is presumed that about half a rupee per bale will have to be allowed on two lakhs of bales turned out by the Apollo during the last two years."

As this statement, if allowed to pass without remark from us, is calculated to have an injurious effect on the market value of the shares of this Company, we hope you will allow us to make public that the damages will not, according to the opinion held by our legal advisers, amount to anything approaching the sum indicated by your informant.

The account we have been called upon to furnish is not one of the earnings of the Company from the time we commenced to use the machine that has given rise to the suit, but of the number of bales turned out by it since February last year; while, with regard to the damages, it is fair to presume they will be awarded on the principle of compensation for the commercial advantages we have derived, according to the judgment of the High Court, from adopting the novelty in Brunton's extractor in place of employing one of the other older methods for withdrawing the bale. What those advantages are has yet to be ascertained, but we are hopeful that they will prove to be comparatively immaterial.—Yours &c.,

REMINGTON & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Apollo Press Co., Ld, Bombay, 17th June.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges Belgium.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, 16TH JUNE.

The bill introduced by the Left Centre and voted in the National Assembly on Monday last does not affect the Ministry. The motions for revising the Constitution have been referred to the Committee of Thirty.

The Republican journals of to-day, in discussing the situation, say that the Republic has not been proclaimed, but that a Monarchy has now become impossible. The Orleanist journals say that the position is unchanged, and that Marshal MacMahon's power is consolidated.

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT ON THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, 15TH JUNE.

In their report on the American cotton crop the Agricultural Department states that the total amount of acreage planted is 10 per cent. less, and the condition of the crop is 9 per cent. lower than that of 1873. This is attributed to the heavy rains in April and the subsequent drought in May. The inundations, too, have destroyed one-fourth of the crop in Louisiana, and one-fifth of the crop in Mississippi, but, as replanting has been general and the weather has been favourable since May, the prospects of the crop are now much improved.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE.

The Lords have passed the Lord Chancellor's Judicature Bill.

In the House of Commons Dr. Lyon Playfair's motion in favour of appointing a Minister of Public Education was negatived.

ARRIVAL OF M. ROCHEFORT IN IRELAND.

M. Rochefort has landed at Cork, but met with a hostile reception. He proceeded to Dublin, but met there with a similar reception.

RECEPTION AT THE VATICAN.

ROME, 17TH JUNE.

Yesterday being the twenty-eighth anniversary of his accession to the Papal throne, His Holiness the Pope held a grand reception at the Vatican.

LONDON, 16TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera .... 5 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet with little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings .... 7s. 3d.
8½ lbs. do .... 9s. 0d.
40s Mule Twist .... 1s. 0½d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account.......... 92⅝.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 94⅝.
Bar Silver .... 58 11/16.

The sums of £91,000 and £334,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th ultimo via Southampton were delivered in London yesterday.

The s.s. Hutton and the s.s. Aria have passed through the Suez Canal.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, 17TH JUNE, 11-58 A.M.

THE latest famine returns show that there are 1,700,000 persons on relief works. Of these, 300,000 are destitute persons. The numbers are increasing, of those receiving charitable relief. Ample rains have fallen in all the distressed districts. Agricultural prospects for the coming season, thus far, they are excellent in all districts except Tirhoot, where they are doubtful. Labourers are leaving works largely for the fields, and an advance of grain is given them for their subsistence till next harvest. No general lack of seed grain. Ample supply of Government grain everywhere except in Tirhoot, where an additional 24,000 tons is being sent, as a reserve.

PRINCIPAL VETERINARY SURGEONS in India carry with them the relative rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PAYNE, commanding at Mooltan, has obtained sixty days' privilege leave to Dalhousie.

CAPTAIN T. ST.Q. CLUTTERBUCK has been succeeded by Captain H. W. Shoubridge, Staff Corps, as Fort Adjutant at Attock.

THE well-known millinery firm of Messrs. Bodelio and Co., of Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, have become insolvent. Their petition was filed in the Insolvency Court last week.

A CALCUTTA paper believes it is definitely settled that the Sheriff of Calcutta for the next year will be the Hon'ble Babu Digumber Mitter.

THE Commissioner of Jullunder has, we are told, taken over the administration of the Kupporthulla State during the illness of the Rajah. He is to be assisted by a council of ministers.

IT has been ordered that the Railway telegraph shall not be used for the transmission of service-messages at any place where there is a Government office, unless there is some special reason for the same.

THE *Englishman* learns, from private letters received from England, that there is little or no hope of Sir Henry Tombs' recovery. By his numerous friends in India this intimation will be received with sincere grief.

THE *Indian Mirror* thinks that the fact of so many Europeans forsaking their creed for that of Islam, of late, reveals a melancholy state of things, and that the fact it tends very much to lower the prestige of the British nation in the eyes of the natives.

THE Secretary of State for India has permitted Captain Campbell, Commandant of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to reckon, as service for pension, eighteen months of the sick leave he took in 1858-59 on account of wounds received during the Mutiny campaign.

NOTHING has yet been settled, the Simla paper says, about the return of the Commander-in Chief to Simla. The expectation is that Lord Napier will remain at the Presidency until September, and then proceed on a tour of inspection—indeed an early trip in the Saugor direction has been spoken of.

THE Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Babu Shama Churn Dey, Assistant Comptroller-General, an officer of the third class in the Financial Department, to officiate in the second class from the 27th May 1874, to fill an existing vacancy, caused by Mr. R. B. Chapman's taking leave of absence.

WE are told that, owing to the continuance of rinderpest at Mussoorie and its ravages for a considerable time in the adjoining district proving so fatal to hundreds of cattle, milk and butter are scarce commodities. The articles are now supplied from the Dhoon, as most of the hill gowallas have lost all their milk cows.

A MADRAS paper announces the death of the Reverend Charles Rhenius, Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George. The deceased gentleman had for a long time suffered from Bright's disease, to which he succumbed on the night of Saturday last. His remains were interred the following evening in St Mary's Burial-ground.

"WHITE COAL" is, the latest Australian discovery. It consists of felted cabbage fibres, like peat, which contain, interspersed between them, fine grains of sand. It is easily combustible, and burns with a bright flame. The "white coal" covers large tracts, requiring no mining, and it is said to be already used to a large extent for fuel.

A TELEGRAM from Zanzibar states that Mr. Arthur Neale, Agent to the house of Hansing at Hamburg, was murdered at Brava about the 10th April by two Somalis, who effected their escape to the bush. The Briton and Vulture have returned to Zanzibar after several weeks' cruising to the northward. No captures were effected, and the Arabian slave-trade appears to be temporarily at an end.

AT the March meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a crow's nest was exhibited, which was constructed of pieces of thin telegraph wire, very ingeniously interwoven, and it was stated that similar nests and others made of soda-water-bottle wire were not uncommon in the vicinity of the telegraph store-yard. A member, thereupon, remarked that the crows, by thus taking advantage of western civilization, were setting a good example to the majority of natives who had not advanced much in the construction and arrangement of their houses since the introduction of British rule.

THE First Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes seems to have got into hot water with his colleagues on the Bench by recommending the appointment of a Barrister as Second Judge of the Court. Referring to which, the *Indian Mirror* remarks:—"The late Mr. Moody, Barrister-at-Law, as Second Judge of the Court, was a failure, and the First Judge too is not quite a success. We would much rather have some body else as the First Judge of the Court than Mr. Fagan. Why is not the fifty-five-years' rule enforced against him? He has become superannuated enough to think of retiring from the Bench."

THE Travelling Post evidently wants "looking up." We have on more than one occasion of late had to call attention to the shortcomings of this institution, and we now learn, from the last Madras papers to hand, that early on Sunday morning last, between Cudambatore and Trivellore, two mail bags, "*fell out of the travelling Post Office van attached to the mail train bound for Madras*" The bags, we are told, were "*subsequently picked up on the line by a watchman*, and forwarded to Madras." Now we cannot but think that mail bags can be jerked out of Railway vans without especial carelessness in their bestowal, and in like manner the addresses of mail bags cannot become confused without similar laxity. As we said above, the establishment wants "looking up," and we hope it will receive the amount of attention it deserves.

WE read in the *Triester Zeitung* that the Austrian corvette Friedrich sailed from Pola for the East on the 16th ultimo. She comes by way of the Suez Canal; and, from Aden, she proceeds to Ceylon, and thence to Rangoon, Singapore, Saigon, Shanghai, Macao, Hongkong, and Yokohoma; arriving at the latter place in time to meet the newly-appointed Minister-Resident for Japan, China, and Siam, Herr von Schaffer, in order to give éclat to his reception. Herr von Schaffer has been, for the past seventeen years, Austrian Consul in London, and was recently entertained at a farewell banquet at the Freemason's Tavern, previous to his departure, which was most influentially attended. After leaving Japan, the Friedrich will possibly visit some of the chief Ports in Australia; thence proceeding to the West Coast of America, calling at some of the principal Ports of both Continents, and returning, via Cape Horn: thus completing the tour of the Globe. She will finally arrive at Philadelphia in time for the opening of the Great Centennial Exhibition which is to be held in that city in 1876. Remaining until the close of the Exhibition she will reconvey to Austria the products and manufactures of that country which may have been under exhibition. These are, in the first instance, to be taken to Philadelphia by the new Corvette Donau which is shortly to be launched from the Government Dockyard at Trieste. The Donau after delivering her freight will proceed to the East Indian Station.

THE WEATHER.

THE rain which commenced to fall on Tuesday afternoon has continued with little intermission up to the present time—10 P.M. of the 17th. The weather has been squally, with occasional strong spurts of wind throughout, though nothing beyond that of an ordinary monsoon storm. The barometer has been depressed by nearly two-tenths of an inch below its normal height at this season of the year. The storm signal was hoisted at the Flagstaff at noon, and was still flying when night set in. On enquiry at the Observatory, we learn that 4·68 inches of rain fell between 4 p.m. of the 16th and 2 p.m. of the 17th, and the total rainfall for the season up to that time stands thus:—Colaba 12·12 inches: Fort 12·37 inches: and Byculla, which always comes in for the lion's share, 14·38 inches. At the present time of writing there is a lull of the wind, but with that appearance that frequently betokens a return with increased vigour. We speak, of course, upon mere surmise, not having weather instruments beside us, and it may be that the force of the gale is already spent. By the time this meets the eye the doubt, however, will be solved. The force of the wind upon the Esplanade has been very considerable during the day, as the fact of some five or six large trees, on either side of the road, having been uprooted evinces.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The sea, we understand, was so rough yesterday morning, that the Water Police officials found it impossible to effect a landing at the Customs Bunder as usual, and their boat, in consequence, was drifted down to Mandvie. On the way, a steamer of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s, which was just leaving the harbour, appeared to be making directly for the Police boat, and as the boatmen had lost all control over their oars, owing to the condition of the sea, it was thought impossible to avoid a collision. The captain of the vessel, however, ordered the immediate stoppage of the engines, and they were enabled to proceed and land safely at Mandvie.

THE RECENT SENSATIONAL INCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman*.)

THE name of the gentleman who amused himself by firing a loaded pistol in the tiffin-room of the Great Eastern Hotel the other day is H. Warren, a junior schoolmaster in the Calcutta Boys' School. We believe he is an American, and we have the best reason to know that he is a dangerous character who ought not to be allowed to be at large. Some time ago this amiable gentleman wrote a letter to the editor of this paper, informing him that if he continued to allow the insertion of articles about loafers, he (Mr. Warren) would punish the Editor "by death or cow-hiding." We sent the letter to Mr. Wauchope, who was then Commissioner of Police, informing him that we had at that time no immediate desire to be either killed or cow-hided, and asking him to reason with the writer of the letter. Mr. Wauchope soon found the man, and, after ascertaining that we had no wish to prosecute him, dictated a humble apology, which Mr. Warren wrote and sent to us. Since then Mr. Warren has once or twice honoured us with a visit, and asked for work, the last time being, we believe, on Wednesday, the very day on which he allowed his feelings to get the better of his judgment in Wilson's Hotel. As he probably had his revolver with him when he called on us that day, we write feelingly when we say that we think a much more suitable climate than that of Calcutta might be found for Mr. H. Warren. He is now under treatment for *delirium tremens* in the Medical College Hospital, and we hope the police will look after him as soon as he is cured. It pains us to counsel the police to deprive any one of his innocent luxuries, but we think that, on the whole, it would be as well that Mr. Warren's mouth should be kept from intoxicating liquors, and his hands from loaded revolvers, during the remainder of his stay in Calcutta.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 17th June, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north west, thermometer 78, rainfall 4 inches.

CARWAR, 17th June, 5-30 P.M.—Weather no squally, wind south-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·83, rainfall 2 inches 28 cents.

MANGALORE, 17th June, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy and squally, wind south-west to west, thermometer maximum 79, minimum 73, wet bulb 78, barometer 29·71, rainfall 4 inches 4 cents.

TUTICORIN, 17th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 94, barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 17th June, 5-25 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west high, thermometer 83, rainfall 2 inches 84 cents.

THE JOHN CONNON AND JAMES TAYLOR MEMORIAL PUBLIC MEETING.

YESTERDAY afternoon, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, notwithstanding the exceedingly inclement weather, a large number of influential gentlemen, native and European, attended to consider means for perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. John Connon and Mr. James Taylor. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs was called to the chair.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs having been called to the chair said—Gentlemen,—It is right that I should explain, which I will do shortly, the circumstances under which the double subject comes before us this afternoon. After the lamented death of Mr. Taylor it was felt by several of his friends that some testimonial should be raised by which his name might be perpetuated in this city, more especially in connection with the higher branches of education. And this feeling was not confined to people in Bombay, but several old friends of his in the mofussil, and also the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis from Calcutta, said they should be glad to subscribe to such a fund. In consequence of this it was proposed that a meeting should be held, and Mr. Maclean and Mr. Wood undertook to organise the meeting, and proposed to associate Mr. Connon's name with the movement, as it was well known that he was Mr. Taylor oldest friend in Bombay. Under these circumstances the matter rested, and it was hoped that the last mail would have brought Mr. Connon back into our midst. Instead of that the melancholy intelligence was received that Mr. Connon had died on the other side of Egypt, and had found his grave in Alexandria. It was also well known that the immediate cause of his death was the shock that his nervous system, already in a very critical state, received from the news of the death of his old friend Mr. Taylor. It was therefore thought that one meeting for the combined purpose of a testimonial to these two citizens came together naturally under the circumstances which had occurred, and one need in no way clash with the other. With these few observations I will now call on Mr. Forbes who will propose the first resolution, which is connected with the testimonial which it is proposed to raise to the memory of Mr. James Taylor.

Mr. Forbes said that he did not think he need say much in recommending the resolution to their adoption, for he felt that in trying to perpetuate the memory of their friend, they were not only obeying the dictates of private friendship, but were performing a public duty in not allowing a man whose life was revered for his varied usefulness in this city, to pass from them without some due recognition of his worth; and he had no doubt that they would all willingly assist in this attempt to erect some memorial to the memory of Mr. James Taylor, in the manner proposed. Mr. Forbes then proposed—"That considering the long connection of the late Mr. James Taylor with the public affairs, the press, and the higher educational work of this city, it is desirable that means should be taken to perpetuate his name by founding a prize or scholarship attached to the University of Bombay, and that the following gentlemen, with power to add to the number, be appointed a committee to carry out this resolution:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Vice-Chancellor; The Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott; The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.; J. A. Forbes, Esq.; Rao Sahib Vishwanath N. Mundlik; Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.; The Hon. Mr. J. K. Bythell; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; Rev. D. Macpherson; Rev. D. C. Boyd; Dr. H. Cook; Professor Ramcrishna Bhandarkar; Professor T. B. Kirkham; E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., LL.B.; Patrick Ryan, Esq.—*Honorary Secretaries*—J. Westall and W. M. Wood, Esqs."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. M. Maclean—I have received a number of letters from gentlemen sympathising in the proposal to erect a memorial to Mr. John Connon, but it will only be necessary for me to allude to one or two of them. Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier's munificent contribution of Rs. 1,000 most of you are already aware of, and I need not allude further to his note. The Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy subscribes Rs. 250, and regrets his inability to attend through indisposition. Mr. Ormiston has sent me a cheque for Rs. 500. Mr. Shaw Stewart regrets that he cannot attend this meeting, but encloses a cheque for Rs. 50 "towards preserving the name and memory of that worthy man, John Connon." Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy regrets that a previous engagement compels him to absent himself from the meeting.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell—Gentlemen,—We have met together to day to organise some fitting means of providing a memorial to Mr. John Connon, our late Chief Magistrate. He was well known to all of us for his sterling worth and upright public and private character, and I trust we shall be able to raise some adequate memorial to him so as to enable us to keep the remembrance of him ever fresh among us. As a journalist he did a great deal of good in his day by exposing abuses then prevalent, and as the champion of right against might he was always ready for the fray. (Hear, hear.) I chiefly knew Mr. Connon in his connection with the cause of European education in Bombay. As chairman of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Committee, and of the Scottish Educational Society, his genial manner at the various meetings rendered them pleasant and attractive. Personally he was always a ready and willing giver wherever money was wanted to further the objects of either of the Societies I have named. I could say more about John Connon, but he is so well-known to us all that I feel nothing more need be said to induce you to see that such a memorial as is now proposed should be erected to his memory. I beg to the move—

"That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to raise a memorial in honour of the late John Connon, Chief Magistrate of Bombay."

The Hon. Narayen Wassoodew seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Dr. Blaney—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to propose the following motion:—

"That, as Mr. Connon is known to have taken a deep interest in European education in this city, the memorial take the form of an Endowment Fund for the Fort School established by the Education Society, of which he was for many years chairman, which school is now to be called 'The John Connon High School,' and that a subscription to collect funds for this purpose, and also for erecting a monument over Mr. Connon's grave at Alexandria, be now opened."

I am quite sure, from the manner in which Mr. Hamilton Maxwell's motion has just been carried, that the present one will at once commend itself to your approval. The form which any memorial to Mr. Connon should take has already been brought forward in the public press, and I do not think that the one now agreed upon has been taken objection to in any quarter; indeed it seems to have been looked upon with favour by everybody. Mr. Maxwell has just told us that Mr. Connon was a supporter of European education in this city. Perhaps I might say he was one of the greatest supporters of European education in Bombay. How much he did in this way is not known even to the colleagues who sat with him on the different boards with which he was connected. It is therefore a peculiarly good tribute to his memory to keep up his name, which is all unhappily that is now left to us, in connection with what he had so much at heart, and to denominate that school over which he presided for so many years the "John Connon High School." The sum required for building a school on the Esplanade, with all its requirements, would be a very large sum of money—such a sum as might not be easily got together, at least for several years—and the idea of building an entirely new school had to be given up, and that of endowing the present school and calling it after him adopted. Of course it is desirable that this endowment should be as large as possible. I have been connected with the Bombay Scottish Schools from their earliest days. I can say that one of the greatest difficulties which the Scottish Education Society has had to deal with has been the high state of rent in the Fort—a difficulty which swallowed up so much of the funds that the idea entertained at first by the promoters of the Society that the schools would be self-supporting has not been realised. Perhaps they were not much disappointed in this, for it is notorious that most of the educational schemes in the world are not self-supporting. For instance, it was only the other day that I read in the *Scotsman* an account of a most munificent donation which the Duke of Buccleuch had thought it necessary to make to the building fund of the Edinburgh University. But we must endeavour to secure at least an endowment fund for the "John Connon High School," not only because it will ever keep his memory fresh among us, but because it will aid so greatly in the cause of European education. Under the present state of matters a number of poor children cannot be admitted to the Fort school because they or their parents cannot pay the necessary fees; but if we raise an endowment fund of, say, Rs. 20,000, that will enable us to pay off half the rent of the school premises, and enable the committee to undertake the education of many more children than is possible at present. I need say nothing about the value even of the present school. By teaching up to the University standard it has done good work, and has been the means of turning good men and women into the world. I need scarcely point out how much that good will be increased by your liberality in raising a large endowment fund. I believe that our worthy acting Chief Magistrate, Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, will address you upon the official qualities of Mr. Connon; but there is one point which even Mr. Dosabhoy's intimate association with him will not enable him to testify to fully, and to do his memory justice I must mention it. There never was in the service of Government a more devoted servant than John Connon. (Hear, hear.) I was his medical adviser for many years, and I can say that nothing would or could make him stay away from his duty. While he had a limb to carry him I believe that nothing would restrain him from proceeding to his seat on the Bench. I remember on one occasion how, when he had sustained a severe injury of the wrist and arm, I told him to lie down at home and take rest, but he put his clothes on, placed his arm in a sling, and did his duty on the Bench day after day. The pain he suffered on this occasion made his conduct extremely heroic. He said to me then, "Mr. Nana Morojee is not my drudge to do my work when I am able to move, and while I live you shall not prevent me from going to the Bench and performing my labours." (Applause.) During the late disturbances he was requested by the head of the Government to postpone for a fortnight his departure on leave. He submitted the subject to me not, I think, for the sake of getting my opinion, but merely as a matter of news; and when I heard the proposal I explained the serious derangement that had taken place in his health six weeks before, and I pointed out the danger he ran by staying in the country when every day increased the size of his liver, and his symptoms of jaundice and nervous depression. I said, "I think it is now my duty to take your part. I shall reply to this letter, and I am sure the head of the Government will receive all I say in good faith and permit you to leave the country at once." He received my advice with scorn and said—"I am able to do the work—there is nothing the matter—I feel I am able." This showed me that the patient was a stronger-minded man than the physician. During those fourteen additional days that he sat upon the Bench, I attended him daily in the Police Court, and found him growing worse day by day. Gentlemen, if this cannot be called devotion to duty, I do not know what can. (Applause.) With these remarks I beg to place my motion before you. (Applause.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in seconding Dr. Blaney's proposition, said:—Sir, I have yet hardly recovered from the shock which I received by the painful intelligence of the death of my sincere friend and late lamented colleague, and I am afraid I shall not be able to do justice to the task which has been entrusted to me. The merits of Mr. John Connon and his many excellent qualities of head and heart and his sterling worth as a citizen have been well adverted to by previous speakers, and after the able and eloquent speech of Dr. Blaney, I do not think the meeting will expect me to detain it long. But I cannot help mentioning to you that I knew Mr. Connon for about twenty years—first as a journalist, afterwards as a member of the corporation of the Justices of the Peace, also as a member of the various charitable and educational institutions of this city, and more recently as a colleague on the bench of the police courts, and from what I have seen of him in all these capacities, I say that Mr. Connon's was a career which any one who has a regard for himself and who desires to be useful to his country and countrymen might well copy. Of the influence he wielded as a journalist and of the good he did in that capacity you have already heard. I can now almost recall to my mind the powerful editorials he then penned in the public interest. I must also state that when Mr. Connon was editor of the *Bombay Gazette* I was editor of a Guzerati newspaper, a young man without much experience, and whenever I wanted any advice or information on any public question, I went to Mr. Connon, and he was always glad and ready to assist me. This much I must say in gratitude to him. Mr. Connon has greatly assisted the cause of civic government in the city. We all know the intelligent and independent part he took in all the important debates in the Corporation, but long before he was appointed a justice of the peace, he had by his powerful intellect and able pen assisted in improving the municipal management of this city. We all know that it was owing to his efforts that the obnoxious shop and stall tax was abolished, and that the gigantic defalcations in the wheel-tax collections were exposed before a committee of enquiry, which was presided over by Mr. William Frere, one of the ablest and most conscientious member of the civil service of that day, and which was appointed by Government. I will now turn to the subject of his connection with the charitable and educational institutions which has been so well described by Mr. Maxwell, and give one instance from personal knowledge of the great interest Mr. Connon took in the institutions with which he was connected. The Directors of the Scottish Orphanage are aware that the Orphanage would not have been in the building where it now is but for Mr. Connon. The building was presented to the Orphanage by a native gentleman, but the property was afterwards found to be in dispute between that gentleman and another, and it could not be legally made over to the Orphanage. Mr. Connon was distressed at the idea, and asked me to assist him in settling the difficulty. Mr. Connon said to me—"Before I go home, or before I die, I wish to settle the question of the lease, and if two or three thousand rupees are wanted to pay any one of the two gentlemen who disputes the ownership of the property, I would gladly pay the sum out of my own pocket." At that time Mr. Connon was very poor; he had not been long in the appointment of Senior Magistrate; but his offer showed what a large heart he possessed, and the great interest he took in the Orphanage. The two native gentlemen were also highminded men, and they would not receive a farthing from Mr. Connon, and the Orphanage building was legally transferred to the Committee. The form of Mr. Connon's memorial is the endowment of a school for European boys, but I hope my native friends will subscribe handsomely to the fund. Mr. Connon, I know, largely assisted natives with his purse. As he did not wish his left hand to know what his right hand did, I will not give you the particular instances which have come to my knowledge. He was always ready to give. On one occasion I had occasion to speak to him about the distressed condition of a Parsee family, and Mr. Connon, after hearing me, said "If you start a subscription list, put me down for two hundred rupees." To do honour to the memory of such a man we must all heartily join. Dr. Blaney expects me to tell you as to the way in which Mr. Connon discharged his official duties. I would rather not say much myself, for the public knows well how ably and efficiently he discharged those duties. They were well described the other day in a leading article in the *Times of India*, and I agree with every word of what is written therein. When example had to be made of any culprit, he did not shrink from doing it, but invariably he tempered justice with mercy. I will not detain you long but say that in Mr. Connon's death we have lost a worthy citizen and his memory will be long endeared to us. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Thomas Ormiston asked gentlemen to pay in their subscriptions as soon as possible, so as to give the Honorary Secretaries as little trouble as possible, because both were gentlemen having a great deal to do. He then proposed the following motion:—

Proposed by Mr. T. Ormiston or Mr. Forbes and seconded by Mr. N. B. Jeejeebhoy—

"That the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed a committee to carry out the foregoing resolutions:—

CONNON MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Bythell.
The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, K.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy.
The Hon'ble Mr. Narayen Vasudeo.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd.
H. Cender, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
J. A. Forbes, Esq.
Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.
A. C. Gumpert, Esq.
Colonel T. D. Ker.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.
Rev D Macpherson.
H. Maxwell, Esq.
Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Captain Morland.
T. Ormiston, Esq.
Dr. Pinkerton.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq.
Colonel Schneider.
N. Spencer, Esq. (senior).
Captain W. P. Walshe.
Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Esq.
J. Westall, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Wilson.
J. M. Maclean, Esq., } *Honorary Secretaries.*"
T. Blaney, Esq.,

The motion was seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. M. Maclean—Gentlemen,—The only other business before us is to propose a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Gibbs for his conduct in the chair. He has come down here from Poona at great personal inconvenience, as he has been suffering from illness for some time past, and I am sure we must all feel indebted to him for the way he has conducted the business to-day. He has explained very well how it happened that both the John Connon and the James Taylor meetings were held together, and I now feel persuaded that whatever doubts may have been felt as to the propriety of coupling the names of these citizens together will have disappeared under the chairman's treatment of the subject. (Hear, hear.) I may add that I should not like this meeting to close without my saying a word or two about the memory of John Connon, which I personally have come here this day to try to do honour to. As a journalist in Bombay, it is impossible for one to accord him too high praise. I was reading, the other day, the book recently published by Mr. Stocqueler about his experiences in India, and I found him saying of Bombay journalism forty years ago that it was in a childish state. I think it is to the credit of John Connon that he raised this childish journalism to manhood. Manliness was the great characteristic feature of John Connon's disposition, and he preserved it through every controversy of life for the pure English of his style, the clearness and shrewdness of his intelligence, and the unflinching independence he always displayed. I think he may fairly be called the Cobbett of Western Indian journalism. (Loud applause.) But we around this table have known him chiefly in after life when he had retired from journalism and was free from that acerbity of temper which I fear a man daily battling with the prejudices of a small society must feel sometimes getting the better of him—and we have been charmed with him in these latter years when the proofs he gave of his real tenderness of heart, and his great geniality of disposition made him a general favourite. There was no man whose public life was so perfectly free from intrigue or humbug as John Connon's. I remember some time ago, when he and I were connected in an endeavour to carry something in Bombay, I said to him that I thought our best policy was to make the other side declare what it meant to do before we showed our hand so that we might know the better how to act. He replied to me with one of his favourite happy phrases—"These hands are clean, and I do not care to whom I show them." Gentlemen, if I were to be so unfashionable as to use a classical quotation in describing John Connon, I would say that the lines are fairly applicable to him:—

"justissimus unus
Qui fuit in Teucris, et servantissimus æqui."

(Great applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, in thanking the meeting for the vote of thanks just passed, said that the illness to which Mr Maclean had kindly alluded was only the old-fashioned though troublesome ailment called a strong cold. He then, with reference to the objects of the meeting, said—I had much pleasure in coming from Poona to attend this meeting, though it was a melancholy pleasure, because both Mr. Taylor and Mr. Connon were old friends of mine. I have already spoken regarding Mr. Taylor, but I may say a little regarding Mr. Connon. My acquaintance with him commenced almost immediately upon his arrival in Bombay, and I am in a position to speak of the improvement which he brought about in the character of the press of Western India, especially when he took full command of it. His predecessor, whom I well remember going about the fort in a palkee, dressed in white cotton clothes, glad to pick up any bit of news or scandal which might be going about—news which just as often as not was made for him, or had to be contradicted in the next issue of his paper. But Mr. Connon soon effected an improvement upon this style of journalism, which Mr. Maclean, quoting Stocqueler, has truly called a "childish style," and the press began to grow in strength and worth; and looking back now to that time, I think we may truly say that Mr. Connon was the founder of the press as a power in Western India, and as such we may all honour him. (Applause.)

The meeting then separated.

Subscription lists were placed on the table, and upwards of Rs. 6,000 was subscribed in a very short time towards both the Connon and the Taylor memorials.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

THE HON'BLE A. ROGERS, Member of Council, arrived in Poona on Monday last, and was received with the honour due to his rank as a Member of Council.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 2,883. Of these, 890 were new admissions, consisting of 371 Hindoos, 331 Mussulmans, 147 Parsees, 33 Christians, and 8 of other castes, the daily average attendance being 93. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz.:—intermittent fevers, catarrh, and rheumatism.

SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSES.—Constable Samuel Brooks yesterday charged a Mahomedan and a Chinaman, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Ryan, with selling opium without license from the Commissioner of Police. Large quantities of the drug had been found in their possession, which it was proved they were accustomed to retail. His Worship committed them for trial at the ensuing Petty Sessions.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, two Mahomedans were charged with having assaulted a Marwaree. It appeared that the defendants had pledged a ring to the complainant for 3½ annas, and, upon wishing to redeem it a few days after, offered the complainant 3½ annas. This was refused; an altercation ensued, and the complainant was assaulted. The magistrate sentenced each defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 10 and in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment. They were further bound over to keep the peace for a period of six months on their own recognizances of Rs. 25 each.

THE CHARGE OF BIGAMY AGAINST THE MAHOMEDAN PROSELYTE.—Emma Sophia Lennon was brought up on remand yesterday morning, at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Ryan, to answer to the above charge. Inspector Crummey stated to the Court that the Cazee who had performed the marriage ceremony of Mrs Lennon with the Pathan was not to be found, and that no other evidence was forthcoming. His Worship under those circumstances discharged the prisoner. Mr. Cumroodeen, by whom she was represented, then applied to the Court for the restoration of his client's children, but was informed that the Commissioner of Police was the proper authority to be consulted in the matter. Henry Lennon, the husband of the defendant then begged that a warrant might issue for the apprehension of Meer Ahmed Khan, the Pathan, whom he charged with adultery. His Worship expressed his inability to assist the petitioner, but referred him to the Commissioner of Police.

THEFT.—Mr. Maule, Manager of the Esplanade Hotel, charged Marianne Rodrigues, an ayah in his employ, with the theft of ten Havannah cigars. The prosecutor stated that the ayah had offered the cigars to the steward of the hotel for sale who, suspecting that they were stolen, reported the circumstance to him; he could not positively identify the cigars as his own, but stated that they were of a description not easily procurable; besides which the cigars were kept in an open box in a room to which the woman always had access; so that all the circumstances favoured the presumption that she had stolen the cigars from his room. The Steward of the Hotel corroborated the statement of the prosecutor, and appeared to be equally certain that the cigars were the property of Mr. Maule. Constable Beecher said that Mr. Maule had suffered great annoyance from these repeated thefts, and that the woman had acknowledged her guilt to him. The Magistrate remarked:—"It is certainly unfortunate that these thefts should be of such frequent occurrence, but I cannot admit as evidence that which was confessed to the police, and legal conviction requires proof positive. There is no evidence to show that the woman had abstracted the cigars from Mr. Maule's room. It is better that 99 guilty persons should escape, than that one innocent person should be convicted on purely circumstantial evidence." The case was accordingly discharged.

THE GARDEN PARTY AT GUNNESH KHIND on Tuesday evening, the first of the season, was as successful as usual. In spite of appearances the evening proved fair, and a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The gardens, and indeed the whole country round, looked exceedingly bright and fresh; and His Excellency the Governor, as he moved about among the party, seemed to be in excellent health. It would be easier to say who was not, than who was there, for the former class must be very limited. We feel pretty safe, also, in saying that the whole company enjoyed themselves thoroughly, and many of them will not be at all sorry to read the notice of the next Garden Party in our columns.—*Deccan Herald*.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

ON Tuesday, at the High Court, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

CHOONILAL BELASILAL V. CHOONILAL ROOPRAM.

Mr. Jackson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. On Mr. Jackson's application, the case was postponed until the 11th August 1874, plaintiff undertaking to give notice of the postponement to defendant.

NATHOOBHOY *alias* JAIKISSONDAS GOPALDAS V. RAGHUNATH DAMODHUR.

The parties appeared in person. His Lordship passed a consent decree that the defendant do within one month deliver up to the plaintiff possession of the premises in the plaint mentioned, each party to bear his own costs.

ABDOOLABHOY FUTTABHOY V. SUDOBA SHEDAJEE AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff and two of the defendants appeared in person. The rest of the defendants had not been served; and his Lordship postponed the case, directing plaintiff to give notice of the postponement to the defendants, who did not appear.

TRIMBUK MORESHWUR V. KHUNDEROW MORESHWUR.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Janardhun, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The action was brought to recover money due on a mortgage bond for Rs. 1,999 executed by defendant on the 23rd December 1869. Defendant delivered to plaintiff at the time the title-deeds of certain property situated in Poona. The bond had been registered; and the plaintiff sought only for a money decree. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,284 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from 29th April 1874 up to date, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment. The title-deeds were ordered to be delivered up to the defendant on his satisfying the decree.

SUBBOTUM SUCCARAM AND OTHERS V. CRUSTNANATH WASUDEW AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the defendants.

The Advocate-General said the parties agreed to a decree being passed for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,500 with interest at 5 per cent, from the 26th February 1865 to judgment; but the defendants' counsel had something to say as to costs.

Mr. Macpherson said the present plaintiffs were liable to the defendants for Rs. 5,000 under a decree passed by Mr. Justice Marriott a few days ago. The present claim of the plaintiffs ought to have been set off against the defendants' claim in the other suit. The defendants never disputed this claim, and therefore this suit was unnecessary; and the learned counsel asked that the plaintiffs be ordered to pay the defendants' costs.

After some discussion his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,500 with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the 26th February 1865 until judgment, costs and interest at the same rate on the judgment until payment.

ROBERT CRAWFORD ANTROBUS V. SEWJEE MANOCKJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty, Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Budroodin appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Ferguson for the second. The defendants' counsel denied partnership and stated that their clients had filed written statements. Mr. Macpherson said that his client, seeing that written statements had been filed, consented much against his wish to the suit being transferred to the long-causes lists, as desired by the defendants. The Court made a consent order accordingly.

THE following short causes were heard on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RAO BAHADOOR MUDDUN SHREECRUSHNA V. ATMARAM MADHOWJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff, and moved for an adjournment of the suit till 18th of August. The suit was brought for ejectment, and the parties were likely to effect a compromise; three of the defendants had consented to the adjournment.

The fourth defendant appeared in person, and asked to have the suit transferred to the long-cause list.

His Lordship granted the postponement, and said the fourth defendant might make his application when the suit came on for hearing.

EBRAHIM BIN MAHOMED RAJUB V. UBDOOLA RAHIMAN.

Mr. Lang moved on behalf of the plaintiff for a postponement of the suit for a fortnight, with leave to amend the plaint, as the defendant had become insolvent.

Mr. Branson, for the defendant, consented, and his Lordship granted the application.

HUSSONBHOY JEEWABHOY AND ANOTHER V SHAMRAO NARAYEN.

Mr. Branson appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendants being absent.

After proving service of summons on the defendants, Mr. Branson proceeded to prove the claim, which was for Rs. 1,529 on an adjusted and signed account, signed on the 27th of November 1872. The total amount of the account was Rs. 1,729, but Rs. 200 had been paid before the filing of the suit, and the plaintiff stated that he had received Rs. 130 on the 28th of May last. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,399, with interest at 9 per cent. and costs.

DALOOBHOY EBRAHIM AND OTHERS V. KHOJA FAZULBHOY CASSUMBHOY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiffs in the above suit, which was brought to recover Rs. 1,700 for money lent and advanced, for which the defendants denied all liability.

The defendants had filed a written statement in which they alleged that the constituted attorney of the plaintiffs represented two firms, the plaintiffs, and one Hajee Lalljee's; and that on the 3rd of August last he received from Jumna Lalljee, the latter's agent, Rs. 170, and signed an entry in what he believed to be Hajee Lalljee's book. They had also counter claims against the plaintiffs, under the estate of their grandfather.

The Advocate-General, for the plaintiff, said that this was the most disgraceful and impudent defence ever put forward, and for this reason, because the defendants made this claim under their grandfather's estate, when he, the Advocate-General, held a release executed on the 19th of July 1872, by the three defendants, before Dr. Dallas and his clerk, in which they released, exonerated, and the former discharged the plaintiffs, and each of them, from all connection with the moveable and immoveable estate of the said testator, Ganjee Syani, on the income thereof.

Mr. Lang replied that it was true that they had executed that release, but he did'nt think the plaintiffs would deny that, notwithstanding that release they had paid Rs. 10,000 eight months after it was executed. This showed that the release was not a formal settling of accounts between the plaintiffs and defendants. The document was executed in connection with an administration suit, and was never intended for a final settling of accounts, and the plaintiffs were still in possession of the account books.

His Lordship ordered that the case should go into the long-cause list, costs of the day being costs of the cause.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. NUSSERWANJEE COOVERJEE.

Mr. Lynch appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendants were not in Court.

This was a suit brought to recover Rs. 11,800, being the balance of unpaid calls on 165 shares which the defendant had in the Bank. Interest was also due from the 24th of October 1870.

Decree for plaintiffs.

BUXEE KHANOO AND ANOTHER V. HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ABBA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Branson held Mr. Macpherson's brief for the second defendant.

Mr. Branson moved to have the suit transferred to the long-cause list. His client had filed a written statement, in which it was stated that the plaintiffs were not partners, and that they had brought into one lump sum sums which might be due to the two together, that the suit might be brought into this Court, and not into the Small Causes Court. The second defendant also denied that he was a partner with the first.

Mr. Lang contended that the defendants were partners, but that the first defendant had filed his schedule and then produced a lien by which the second defendant possessed the whole of the assets. This latter was a fraudulent document.

His Lordship ordered that the case should be transferred to the long-cause list.

The following suits were struck out of the list, as the parties were not present:—Ruttonsey Mooljee *vs.* Robert Angus; Abdool Rahimon Mopiz *vs.* Hajee Cassum Mahomed and others; Cassidas Pranjeewundas *vs* Narotumdas Cooberdas, and Enkoo Balloo and another *vs.* the Colaba Press Company.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

MR. JUSTICE PINHEY presided as Commissioner at a regular sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MOOLJEE VEERDOS.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, on behalf of Messrs. Pelly and Co., moved on affidavit for an order calling upon the insolvent to appear and show cause why his case should not be re-heard. The insolvent was granted his discharge on the last Court day, in the absence of the opposing creditors, who appeared after the discharge had been granted. He had been a large merchant, and yet not a single book had been deposited with the Official Assignee. He had also concealed property of considerable value; and the learned Serjeant said one could not conceive a grosser fraud than was committed in this case.

The Commissioner said there was a statement in writing in which the insolvent said that while he was in jail his books were detained by his partner. It appeared from the affidavits that the books were still with the insolvent. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his case should not be reheard; but expressed his opinion that it would be necessary to produce a more definite affidavit, as the one read to the Court did not state where the property was concealed, nor did the deponent Thakursey Narronjee speak to facts within his knowledge.

RE BHUGWANDAS GUNGARAM.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The petition had been dismissed, and under the leave granted by his Lordship a fresh petition had been filed. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE DEWRAJ LUKHUMSEY.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, on behalf of Mr. T. F. Punnett, official liquidator of the National Financial of India, moved that the petition be dismissed on the ground of want of prosecution. A certificate by the Clerk of the Court showed that no proceedings had been taken in the case since 11th May 1871. The Commissioner ordered the petition to be dismissed.

RE GUNPUTRAO SHEWRAM.

Mr. Telang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Budroodin opposed the application on behalf of Nanabhoy Nowrojee.

Mr. Telang said the schedule had been amended in the manner required by the Court, and now he thought there could be no ground for an opposition to the application.

Mr. Budroodin said it would be opening a door to fraud if the application was granted. The opposing creditor, on the last occasion, showed instances of misconduct of which the insolvent had been guilty, and after he had been exposed in Court, it did not lie in his mouth to say, "Oh, I have amended my schedule and there can be no opposition to my application for a protection order." Mr. Budroodin said the question was, had the insolvent been guilty of such misconduct as should deprive him of the benefit of a protection order which was eminently in the discretion of the Court? A similar application had already been refused.

The Commissioner said as a rule he did not encourage applications which had been refused to be renewed; but the present was an exception, and under the circumstances of the case, he granted an interim order.

RE MATHURADASS VUSSONJEE.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Leatbes, Crawford and Boevey, opposed the application on the ground that insolvent had deposited no books with the Official Assignee, had concealed property, and had gone out of the jurisdiction when a decree was made against him, and had for a long period tried the patience of his creditors by remaining concealed.

The Commissioner, after hearing Mr. Starling, said the insolvent commenced business with a lac of rupees, and yet had deposited no books with the Official Assignee. But that fact did not stand alone; and within a short time of the decree made against him, he absconded and remained out of the jurisdiction. No objection could be stronger than this; and the application for the protection of the Court was refused.

RE MORARJEE KESSOWJEE.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, on behalf of Mr. T. F. Punnett, the official liquidator of the National Financial of India, moved on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. The Commissioner ordered accordingly.

SIMILAR CASES.

The same learned counsel moved in the cases of Pearaj Vullubdas and Goculdass Jeitha that the petitions be dismissed for a similar reason. The petitions of these two insolvents were also ordered to be dismissed.

RE JAMSETJEE MANOCKJEE.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Jackson opposed the application on the ground that insolvent was an opium speculator and had been trading in a grossly reckless manner. The Commissioner granted an interim order until the case should come on for hearing.

WONDERFUL STORY OF A DIAMOND.

RE RAMKISSON ALIAS KISSONDAS NUNDOO.

The insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani on behalf of Dowlutram Kissondas, opposed the application.

Mr. Budroodin said that, before stating the facts, he must express his amazement at the impudence of the man who stood in the witness-box to make the application. He had been guilty of the grossest fraud that could be perpetrated upon the opposing creditor, and yet he has had the coolness to appear in court to apply for a protection order. What were his antecedents? He had some time ago been convicted by Sir Charles Sargent of perjury and fabricating false evidence, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Soon after getting out of jail, he appeared to have escaped to Calcutta. He went to the opposing creditor's firm and insured a diamond to the amount of Rs 11,000 for transmission to Jubbulpore; at the same time obtaining an advance of Rs. 4,000 on its security. The diamond was enclosed in a tin box and transmitted to Jubbulpore, but on this box being opened there, it was found to contain tin pieces and rubbish. Insolvent thereupon filed a suit against the opposing creditor in the Calcutta High Court to recover Rs. 11,000, the value of the missing diamond. During the pendency of the suit, the opposing creditor discovered that insolvent had committed a gross fraud upon him, and that he himself had stolen the diamond by substituting for the tin box in which it was packed another box containing rubbish. He also found that the stolen diamond had been consigned through Messrs. Forbes and Co. of Bombay for sale in England. The opposing creditor therefore adopted proceedings in the Bombay High Court, which were only ancillary to the Calcutta suit, both against the insolvent and Messrs. Forbes and Co. with a view to the diamond being brought back to this country and produced at the trial in the Calcutta High Court. The diamond was brought back at the expense of the opposing creditor; and Mr. Justice Bayley appointed Mr. John Macfarlane a special commissioner to take the diamond as an exhibit to Calcutta, where it was identified as the identical diamond which the insolvent insured with the opposing creditor. The suit filed by the insolvent was dismissed on the 24th November 1873 with costs amounting to Rs. 6,042. Insolvent was also indebted to the opposing creditor in the sum of Rs. 4,200 for money advanced to him upon the security of the diamond. He sought for relief from these and other liabilities in Bombay by filing his present petition. Mr. Budroodin asked that the applications for an interim order should, under these circumstances, be dismissed.

The insolvent stated that the facts laid before the Court were not quite correct. He had got five diamonds, one of which was sent to Calcutta and one to England, while three were sold here. He had not sufficient means to fee counsel and he therefore lost the Calcutta suit. He had sold his all to prosecute that suit, and he was now a poor man.

The Commissioner said he did not feel justified to grant insolvent an interim order and his application was therefore refused.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the undermentioned insolvents were dismissed for want of appearance:—Hormusjee Merwanjee; Manockjee Eduljee; Dyal Mathuradass, liabilities Rs. 54,946; Raghonath Soonderjee, liabilities Rs. 20,967; Khatao Veerjee, liabilities Rs. 8,228; Gunpatrao Mulhar and Madhowjee Mulhar, liabilities Rs. 33,297.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Pandoba Madhoba, a fruit seller, Rs. 1,032. Motee Esmail and Fuckrcodin Motee, grass-sellers, Rs. 1,630. Purbhoodas Pranjeewandas, a merchant, Rs. 19,754. Burjorjee Byramjee, a fitter, Rs. 736. Toolsidas Liladhur, a cocoanut-dealer, Rs. 2,264. Vussonjee Jairam, a broker, Rs. 6,710. Heera Muddun, a cultivator, Rs. 385. Raghoo Dewji, a milk seller, Rs. 1,550. Hurriba Bapoojee, a labourer, Rs. 497. Baba Yacoob and Esoob Abbajee, contractors Rs. 17,520. Mohundas Badikadas, a mendicant, Rs. 24,510.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1874—TANNA.

(Before W. M. P. COGHLAN, Esq., Sessions Judge)

DACOITY.

MAN KRISHNA, Titu Kalpatel, Mahadu Dhan, Vithu Walku, Rama Nama, Kusha Aba, Janu Vithu, Ramia Kania, Maya Ikia, Kanu Hari, and Mahadu were charged with having committed dacoity at Kalambkhand, in the Wada taluka, of the Tanna district.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurred with all the assessors, and convicted the accused of the charge under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that previous convictions have been proved against the first ten accused at this Sessions, and that the worst offenders are the accused Man Krishna and Mahadu Dhan, who have been convicted of three instances of dacoity between January 1873 and January 1874, besides the present case.

He adjudged sentences with reference to these convictions and to the present state of this part of the country, dacoity and levy of black-mail being more common now than heretofore. The sentences passed on each of the accused are as under:—Accused Man Krishna and Mahadu Dhan, to be transported for life; Titu Kalpatel and Vithu Walku, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eight years each; Rama Nama, Kusha Aba, Janu Vithu, and Kanu Hari, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years, and to receive one hundred lashes each; Ramia Kania and Mahadu, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four years each; and Maya Ikia to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years, and to receive sixty lashes.

Nanshia Satwa, Man Krishna, Mahadu Dhan, Vithpatel Dhanbapatel, Kalpatel Bapupatel, Jagia Bhikia, Mahadu Keru, and Jania Bango were charged with having committed dacoity at Borande, in the Wada taluka, of the Tanna district.

Mr. Coghlan, the Session Judge, convicted the accused Mahadu Dhan on his own plea of guilty, and sentenced him to be transported for life.

He also concurred with all the assessors, and convicted the accused Nansia, Man, Vithpatel, Jagia, and Mahadu of the charge under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that previous convictions have been proved against them at this Sessions by Exhibit No. 9 under the hand of the Assistant Sessions Judge. He, therefore, sentenced the accused Nansia Satwa and Man Krishna to be transported for life; Vithpatel Dhanbapatel and Mahadu Keru to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eight years; Jagia Bhikia, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for ten years; and acquitted and set at liberty Kalpatel and Jania, so far as this case was concerned, because there was not sufficient proof against them. The sentences of imprisonment on each instance to run from 9th June 1874.

MURDER, CULPABLE HOMICIDE, AND NEGLIGENCE.

Ramnak Shivnak was charged with, 1st, having committed murder by causing the death of his wife Sarji at Goregam, in the Salsett, taluka, of the Tanna district; 2nd, having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of his wife Sarji; and 3rd, having caused the death of his wife Sarji by negligence.

The accused person did not appear to plead.

Mr. Moreshwar Sackharam, jailor of the Tanna Jail, deposed on solemn affirmation that the accused Ramnak Shivnak was dead.

The Court discharged the committal.

Luxman (alias Dharma) Nowjee and Balu Pandu—Charges against Luxman—1st, that on or about the 7th day of May 1874 at Danda, in the Salsette taluka, of the Tanna district, committed murder by causing the death of one Mahadia Babajee;—2nd, that he committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Mahadia Babajee; 3rd, that he kidnapped Mahadia Babajee, a child under ten years, with intent to steal moveable property from the person of the child; and 4th, that he committed theft. Against Balu—1st, that he on or about the 7th day of May 1874, at Danda, in the Salsette taluka, of the Tanna district, abetted the commission of the said murder by the said accused Luxman alias Dharma Nowjee; 2nd, that he abetted the commission of the said culpable homicide not amounting to murder by the said accused Luxman alias Dharma Nowjee; 3rd, that he abetted the commission of the said kidnapping of Mahadia Babajee, a child under ten years, with intent to steal moveable property from the person of the child by the said accused Luxman alias Dharma Nowjee; and 4th, that he abetted the commission of theft by the said Luxmon alias Dharma Nowjee.

Mr. Coghlan, the Session Judge, gave judgment in the following words:—The second accused person, Baloo Pandoo, having been acquitted and set at liberty at the conclusion of the case for the Crown, there remains now only one accused person, Luxmon (alias Dharma) Nowjee. The assessors have unanimously found that he is guilty on the 1st, 2nd, and 4th heads of the charge, of murder, kidnapping, and theft. It is difficult to see why the accused was committed on the second head of the charge for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, since the killing of Mahadia was obviously murder if proved as alleged by the prosecution. I shall, therefore, omit the second head of the charge from consideration in this judgment. The points for decision are—1st, whether the *corpus delicti* has been established on any or all the 1st, 2nd, and 4th heads of the charge? 2nd, whether the accused Luxman Nowjee has been satisfactorily connected with the *corpus delicti* on any or all the heads of the charge? On these

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points I find, concurring with the three assessors, 1st, the *corpus delicti* of murder, of kidnapping, and of theft has been established; 2nd, the evidence satisfactorily connects the accused Luximan Nowjee with the *corpus delicti* of murder, kidnapping, and of theft, as set out in the 1st, 3rd and 4th heads of the charge. The chief evidence in this case consists of two full and, as I and the assessors believe, free and voluntary confessions made by the accused Luximan Nowjee; one on the 22nd May before the second class magistrate at Bandora; and the other before the committing magistrate at Tanna on the 23rd May. I proceed to give the substance of these confessions and then to examine how far they are corroborated and borne out by other evidence. The accused has now withdrawn his admission of guilt, and has alleged that his confessions were extorted by the police. He however does not attempt to prove the allegation. The accused Luximan Nowjee is a fruit-seller. He states in his confessions that he was on or about the 7th day of May last selling mangoes under a banyan tree at Bandora when Mahadia (a boy of about ten years of age, the son of witness No. 2 Babajee, a barber) asked him for a mango, and that he gave one to him. Accused No. 2, Balu Pandu, a connection by marriage, then complained of having lost money at gaming, and suggested to him to take Mahadia's ornaments to raise money. They took the boy to a tavern beyond Mahim, and ate pan-supari and drank some liquor, and accused No. 2, Balu, went to Bombay, leaving the boy Mahadia with accused No. 1 Luximan Nowjee. Accused Luximan Nowjee then took the child on to a village called Moori, and drank more liquor, and gave some to Mahadia. They then went on to Danda by way of Kulurd, and arrived there at about 10.30 o'clock P.M. Accused Luximan states that at this time both he and the boy Mahadia were under the influence of liquor. Here accused Luxman took off Mahadia's silver waist-band and two silver bangles and both slept on a Koli's veranda. Accused Luximan says that at midnight he was awoke by the police patel Govind, who looked at him and at Mahadia and enquired why they were there. Accused Luximan answered that they had been overtaken by night, and the patel went away. This incident in the confession is noteworthy, as being corroborated by other evidence. Accused Luximan Nowjee goes on to say, that at about 1 o'clock a. m., when the ebb-tide had set in, he took Mahadia, asleep and insensible, to the creek hard by and threw the child into the water. He says that he then vomited, and being unable to sleep, walked to Bandora, and thence by the highroad on to Bombay, where he met Baloo at Byculla at about 8 of o'clock A.M. He then, according to his account, sold the silver waist-band and bangles to a Marwaree for Rs. 10, the ornaments weighing sixteen tolas. This Marwaree, Kala, witness No. 11, identifies accused Luximan as having brought him a silver waist-band and bangles on the 8th May, but says that they were pawned, not sold, and afterwards redeemed. I shall notice this discrepancy presently. Accused Luximan gave Rs. 6 to Balu, and retained Rs. 4, and returned to Bandora, where he was questioned by the police as to where Mahadia was, and answered that he had not seen the child since he gave him a mango at 5-30 o'clock P.M. on the previous day. He then told Mahadia's mother that he would look for the boy and went to Tanna, apprehensive of arrest by the police, to take advice of Balu. Balu advised him to return to Bandora and face the matter out. He did so, but lost his presence of mind, when Babajee, the father of Mahadia, pressed him with enquiries, and told him that he knew where Mahadia was in Bombay. On the Monday (the abduction of the child having taken place on the previous Thursday) he went to Bombay, ostensibly to point out Mahadia, with Babajee, the boy's father, his own mother, and one Dajee. This statement is corroborated by Babajee and accused's mother Janki, witness No. 10. Accused Luximan ran away from the party in Bombay and hid at Tanna with Balu, but Balu sent him away, and he went again to Bombay, where he was arrested by the police. He states that the police took him back to Bandora and that he pointed out to them the veranda where he and the boy Mahadia had slept at Danda, and the spot where he had thrown Mahadia into the creek. Such, in substance, is the accused Luximan's account of how Mahadia came by his death. As I have stated, I see no reason to doubt that the confessions were free and voluntary. In the absence of corroborative evidence they cannot prevail as against the second accused Balu, but suppolied as they are by independent evidence as regards accused Luximan they are conclusive of his guilt. The independent evidence consists of that of witnesses Babajee and Yemuna, the father and mother of Mahadia, who saw accused Luximan give him a mango and lead him away on the Thursday afternoon, after which they never saw him. Babajee says that Mahadia threw his cap behind him as he went away. It is natural that the father should thus recollect the last act of his son, and it receives independent indirect confirmation from Motiram, witness No. 6, who saw Mahadia walking bareheaded with accused Luximan at about 6-30 clock P. M. on the evening of Thursday the 7th May, the day of his disappearance. Babajee corroborates the accused Luximan's account of the visit to Bombay on the Monday, and of his absconding, as also does his own mother Jankee, witness No. 10. The witnesses Malhari and Luximan also depose to having seen Mahadia with accused Luximan on the evening of his disappearance. The Marwari Kula, witness No. 11, as I have said, identifies accused Laxman as having taken a boy's waist-belt and bracelets to him on the 8th of May. He says that Laxman pawned them for Rs. 10, and redeemed them on the 11th May, paying interest. Accused Laxman's account is that he sold them for Rs. 10. I see good reason to believe that Laxman's story is the correct version of the transaction, and that, as he says, the ornaments were really sold under a mock entry of pawn and redemption. The reason is apparent. The ornaments were of silver and weighed sixteen tolas, the Marwari probably bought them, as stolen goods are usually bought, below value, and made the ficititious entry to save appearances. The evidence, however, which is still more satisfactory in corroboration of the confessions is that of witnesses Govind, the police patel of Danda, and Hira, a Koli of Danda. They say that they were returning from a wedding at Worlee and when passing the house of Kardo Koli at Danda, saw accused Laxman sleeping with a boy on the verandah, that they woke up Laxman and recognized him, and that he told them that the boy was his son. The confessions, supported by the evidence which I have noticed, satisfy me on both the points fixed for consideration, namely that Mahadia was robbed, kidnapped, and murdered, and that the accused Laxman Nowji has been proved to be the thief, the kidnapper, and the murderer. I have now only a few words to add on the circumstance of the non-recovery of the corpse, and the absence of evidence, other than that afforded by the confessions, of the death of Mahadia. Doubtless the finding of Mahadia's corpse in the Danda creek would have been the best possible corroboration of the accused Laxman's confessions, but in the absence of this, the direct evidence of the accused Laxman's confessions and the indirect corroborative evidence which I have noticed, is sufficient to supply the place of evidence of the finding of the dead body. The confessions, clear and unsuspected as they are, are of the nature of direct evidence, and the maxim is *habemus optimum testem reum confitentem*. This is sufficient to establish the two constituent parts of the *corpus delicti* on the first head of the charge of murder, on the third head of kidnapping, and on the fourth head of theft, namely, the facts which form its basis, and the existence of criminal agency as their cause, as well as to connect the accused Laxman Nowji with the *corpus delicti*. To insist, as of necessity, on finding of Mahadia's corpse, would be to offer immunity to the accused Laxman, because he was clever enough to wait to drown the boy till the tide had turned to ebb, instead of doing so on his arrival at Danda, when the flowing tide would probably have washed the corpse on shore in the Danda creek. The accused Laxman Nowji will, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, be sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, on the first head of the charge. It is necessary to pass sentences on the third and fourth heads of the charge, in case of the conviction on the first head being reversed on appeal. The sentences will be, on the third head, rigorous imprisonment for five years, and on the fourth head rigorous imprisonment for two years. The sentence to be concurrent.

(Before W. H. Crowe, Esq., Assistant Sessions Judge.)

GRIEVOUS HURT.

Philip Joseph Gome was charged with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Rittoo, wife of Rome Gome, at Coorla, in the Salsette taluka of the Tanna district, without grave and sudden provocation.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurring with the one and differing from the other of the assessors, convicted the accused of the charge under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for three months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100; in default of payment to suffer a further term of rigorous imprisonment for three months.

MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

Girgol Muttais was charged with having committed mischief by fire with intent to cause damage to the amount of upwards of Rs. 100 at Coorla and Sake in the Salsette taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Sessions Judge, found that there was no ground to proceed with this case, as the evidence in it disclosed that the whole affair was a vile plot concocted for the purpose of ruining the accused. He, therefore, acquitted and set the accused at liberty.

GRIEVOUS HURT.

Krishna Mahadu, Sakia Mahadu, and Mania Govind, were charged with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Dharma Chango and Husia Kusha with a cutting weapon at Bhiwandi in the Bhiwandi taluka of the Tanna district.

Amended charge against No. 2, that he abetted the causing of grievous hurt to Dharma Chango and Husia Kusha by means of an instrument used for cutting, under section 326 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurred with the assessors and convicted the accused Krishna Mahadu and Mania Govind of the charge under section 326 and accused Sakia Mahadu under section 326 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code. He, therefore, sentenced the accused Krishna and Mania to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for the term of four years each, and accused Sakia to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years.

ROBBERY.

Keshoo Vishnu was charged with, 1st, having committed robbery by extorting Rs. 10 from the villager at Sonowli, in the Cullian taluka of the Tanna district, and, 2nd, having attempted to commit robbery by forcibly demanding Rs. 20 from the villagers of Jambilghur.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, convicted the accused of the charge under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that previous conviction of theft has been proved against the accused. He, therefore, sentenced him to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for four years.

ADULTERY.

Nansya Warly was charged with having committed adultery with Nani, wife of Rama, at Mahalla, in the Mahim taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Crowe, the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurred with the assessors, and convicted the accused of the charge under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for three months.

INDIAN NEWS.

A CURIOSITY.—Colonel Puckle, the officiating Superintendent of Inam Settlements in Mysore, has forwarded on the 18th May 1874, to Dr. Oswald, for the Museum, a bamboo cubit measure with the late Dewan Poorniah's seal. It is about 20 inches in length and was used by him in July 1801, when he, as Inam Commissioner of that day, recorded the amount of alienated property in the *Jari Inamati* account of 1800 01. The measure is enclosed in a blackwood case.

A WOULD-BE CONVERT.—The Trichinopoly paper records a case which, perhaps, is rather instructive. On Wednesday evening, a Hindu youth went to the S. P. G. catechist, at that station, and, stating that he was anxious to become a Christian and be baptized, obtained from the credulous catechist a dinner and an invitation to sleep at his house that night. At midnight the would-be convert disappeared, and with him a turban and long jacket belonging to the catechist; the latter containing Rs. 3-7, being the amount of subscription collected by the catechist.—*Madras Times.*

AWKWARD TERMINATION OF A WEDDING PARTY.—Very great commotion was caused on the night of Friday last, at Royapettah by the occurrence of a fire in that district. A wedding party in honour of the marriage of a Mr. Hughes of Nagpore, with Miss Hilda Leonard, a daughter of Mr John Leonard, one of the captains of our gallant Civic Corps, was taking place. The arrangements in the house where the merry gathering was held had been got up in a grand style, and as the hall of the house was set apart specially for dancing, a pendal had been erected for the supper. This pendal was richly decorated and furnished at considerable expense; and a sumptuous supper was laid out for the guests. It was ten o'clock, and the host had directed the band to strike up the "Roast beef of old England." Somehow, the order was not at once carried out, and a dance was played, and the gay dancers were enjoying themselves, when suddenly there was raised a cry of "fire! fire!" Mr. Hector Upshon, Inspector of Police, who was one of the guests, observed a portion of the supper pendal to be on fire, and at once set to work to do what he could to save as much of the property as was possible under the circumstances. When it became known that there was a fire, a general confusion ensued. The guests rushed out of the house, ladies shrieked, children screamed, and even the bandsmen left the place, which was but a few minutes before a house of joy. In the meanwhile, Mr. Upshon was endeavouring to get as much of the property as he could out of the pendal and to prevent the flames from extending to the house, but he found that those who were around him hindered him rather than assisted him in his endeavours. He, however, managed to send for and secure the aid of some members of the police force. The pendal, after burning for about half an hour, fell in, smashing the chandeliers, tables, and chairs that were on it. The fire was, after this, quite extinguished. There was of course an end to the wedding party. Most of the guests had fled in terror, the bride had fainted in the arms of her newly-made lord and master, and the bridegroom, mad with rage on account of the unhappy termination of the party, could not disguise his feelings. He believed that the fire was the work of some person or persons who were bent on interfering with his happiness, and vowed revenge against such. The value of the property lost on the occasion is said to be upwards of five hundred rupees.—*Madras Times.*

THE PROSPECTS OF CENTRAL ASIAN TRADE.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

Now that the "Central Asian Company" may be said fairly to have started upon its enterprise, (Mr. Russell, Manager of the Company, left Murree on Thursday last, his convoy of goods having previously started from Jullundhur) it will be well to lay before our readers a statement of the Company's constitution and its estimate of the prospects of the Central Asian trade. The present firm, it is pretty well known, consists of seven gentlemen, Civil, Military and native, who have subscribed a capital of something under two lakhs of rupees, not an overwhelming sum, but one which, it is thought, will be quite sufficient, in able hands, to gauge the purchasing capabilities of the country, which it is proposed to open up. The Company was formed this time last year, and was originally intended to have a capital of 3 lakhs of rupees. Some of the original members have however, backed out of the concern, reducing its capital to the sum given above. For some time, comparatively little was heard of the infant company, till the world was startled, one day by the publication of despatches from Mr. Forsyth, which criticised certain proposal made by the Company's manager. Mr. Russell had written a letter to Mr. Forsyth, asking him to take measures for the preparation of carriage for a large convoy of goods into Yarkund. The letter, we are assured, was as a contemporary lately, was written in a flippant, easy style, which conveyed to Mr. Forsyth the impression, that the writer was simply taking a leap in the dark, and imagined that he had but to say—"Let my goods be conveyed to Yarkund," and they should forthwith arrive. Holding this opinion Mr. Forsyth very properly mentioned the subject in his correspondence, hoping thereby to save annoyance and loss to the Company. We are now told, that Mr. Russell by no means trusted solely to Mr. Forsyth's assistance, and we have been assured that the arrangements made have been most thoroughly thought out, and that, as far as has been possible, every contingency has been provided for. The arrangements for the journey are as follows:—The goods intended for the Kashgar markets have been consigned at Jullundhur to a responsible contractor, who is bound under heavy security (Rs. 20,000, we believe) to land them within the boundary of Yarkund territory. Rs. 75 per mile is, we are informed, the contract rate he is to receive. For this sum, which is somewhat above the ordinary rate, the contracter has made himself responsible for all the expenses of the journey, under the money security already mentioned. He has been placed in correspondence with Diwan Kirparam, himself a large shareholder in the company; and by the help of the latter, the fullest preparations are said to have been made for supplying to the contractor all requisites for the journey. Large consignments of grain have, we are told, also been sent on by the Company, to the worst part of the road in order that, if necessary, they may be able to sell to their contractor. The Kullu route to Leh has been chosen on account of there being a likelihood that the transmission by the Kashmir route of a large quantity of arms and ammunition, the property of the Yarkund Government may interfere with the transport of the Company's consignments.

As to the goods which form the consignment, there can apparently be no two opinions. A correspondent, who had the opportunity the other day at Murree of inspecting samples of the cotton and other piece-goods, writes to us in terms of the highest praise of them. Everything has been expressly manufactured in England for the purpose, and is of the best possible quality, adulteration of all kinds, and especially "sizing," having been carefully eschewed. Everything has been packed at home into small bales, compressed by hydraulic power and clamped with iron bands. The parcels, as they reached Jullundhur, had but to be opened, and each contained two mule bales, ready to be the next moment slung across the back of a mule. We mention this comparatively insignificant fact, merely to mark our sense of approval of the evident care with which the smallest minutiæ have been attended to.

So much regarding the measures taken by the Company to ensure success in the actual transit of its consignment into Yarkund. The question remains, what will be its fate, when once it has arrived? A variety of opinions have been expressed upon this point, the prevalent idea being, that the market being very limited in extent, nothing will be more easy than to overstock it, thereby causing a fatal glut. The supporters of Mr. Russell's ventures are inclined to think, that under the circumstances this fear has been over-rated. They are quite aware, we are told, that the want of a circulating medium which at first sight appears fatal to the hopes of an extensive trade, and are willing to bide their time. It is recognized that commerce on an extensive scale cannot be made to bud and flourish in a day, and it is proposed therefore to establish a permanent depot and to combine a banking business with that of simple trade. Barter will be freely resorted to, and by making purchases in the country, especially of *pashm*, money or an equivalent for money will be thrown into it. Thus it is proposed to attempt the encouragement of a commercial spirit by issuing a kind of paper currency, goods being purchased by transferable notes, which shall entitle the holder to receive from the Company an equivalent in European commodities. This development of such a traffic, depending, as it must, for its vitality upon a feeling of trust, which has yet to be created and which it will be the first care of the Company's Agent to establish, must of course be a work of time. Meanwhile the selection of the first consignment appears to have been most judicious and the limitation of the capital of the Company has brought it within bounds, which are more reasonable than before. The value in India of the whole consignment barely reaches the figure of a lakh of rupees. Nearly half this amount is made up of arms, rifles, guns and pistols, and ammunition, which the company, we believe, has reason to think will at once be taken off its hands by the State; knives, which are certain to command a ready sale, and tea and sugar. The other half consists of prints, calico, brocades, broadcloths, satins and chintzes. These, as we have already stated, have been made up expressly for the Yarkund market, by one of the leading Bradford manufacturing firms, which, it so happens, have for years been manufacturing the goods, which gave hitherto found their way into the country from the Russian side. This same firm has energetically taken up the subject of the extension of English trade in Central Asia, and one of its members, if our information is correct, has addressed to the Ameer of Yarkund a memorial, requesting the recognition of himself as commercial representative of the Ameer in England. Whatever may be the exact significance in other respects of this circumstance, it is a clear indication that the attention and interest of English capitalists has been awakened, and gives good ground for supposing that no pains have been spared in order to make the present consignment of goods as choice as possible. The Company has on the part of the manufacturer long experience of the market for which he is catering, and special interest awakened in the success of the undertaking, which should be sufficient guarantees, that intelligence and care have been unstintingly devoted to the manufacture. Again, in the matter of price, the absence of all middlemen places the present company in a much better position than any of the traders who have yet found their way into Yarkund, certainly from the Indian side, and probably also from the side of Russia. Hitherto, odds and ends, bought up after passing through a variety of hands, at Amritsar or Peshawar, have formed the bulk of consignment to Yarkund. This Company, dealing direct with the manufacturers at home, will of course be able to offer a better article at a lower price, and can therefore afford having a considerable capital, to put up with a lower margin of profit than has hitherto been thought necessary, in order to justify a venture into Yarkund. If Mr. Russell will find an immediate sale for most, if not all his wares, all will of course be well, and we will congratulate the Company on its success. If should he not do so, he is we are told quite prepared to wait, and we only hope he will not have to do so for very long. It is intended to acquire a plot of land, and to establish a permanent depot; and a European assistant, who is accompanying Mr. Russell, is to be left in Yarkund, when Mr. Russell returns in the spring. With judicious management, therefore, if the market prove to be as limited as it is stated to be, the whole consignment may be eventually disposed of, and we sincerely hope that it may be sold at a profit and not a loss. It is also pointed out that it is not incumbent upon the company to dispose of all its wares at once. It is alleged that it can afford to wait, and from all accounts it is perhaps well that it can. The market cannot therefore, it is thought, be unduly depressed by the mere presence of goods, unless their owners are forced by circumstances to seek an immediate sale even at the risk of loss. The Company is of course practically without a competitor and can trim its sails according to the wind. As regards, therefore, the present venture, a profitable return may be reaped by the shareholders. It will remain to be seen whether the returns will be sufficiently quick to render further investments advisable. Upon this point the success or failure of the present trip will afford a crucial test. If the country is unable to absorb with tolerable facility goods to the extent of the present consignment, paying for them in its own produce, either in bullion from Khotan, or in "pushm," there will not be much doubt that the cultivation of commercial relations with it (an object which has already cost much public money, and much public time and energy) cannot be worth the while of English traders or the Indian Government to foster, and the sooner it is abandoned the better. But we are more hopeful of the result, and confidently look forward for the Central Asian Company or its successors to a future of substantial if not surprising profit and success.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

M. THIERS IN PATMOS.

(*Spectator.*)

The world does not know M. Thiers. That fact is made clear by a letter which he wrote to M. Emile de Girardin while he was President of the Republic, and which has recently been published. We had all pictured M. Thiers as a restless man of action, never satisfied except when he was the visible centre of sovereign power or of intrigue, and he certainly seemed to draw an ecstatic joy from the restless life of the Presidency. There used to be an indescribable look of satisfaction on his small, bright face, as he came into the Assembly on field-days, and pushed his way through a crowd of devotees, who paid him such homage as might have fed the vanity of a born king. His keen eyes blinked more brightly as he went up to the tribune, and prepared for the fray. He appeared to draw delight from the sullen hostility of the Royalist deputies,—the delight which a vigorous wrestler feels on seeing a stout enemy whom he means to throw. The carefully-prepared sarcasms, the little poisoned darts of epigrammatic malice, which he flung with easy skill at sensitive foes, the contemptuous challenges which he addressed to the whole army of Royalists, all betokened the fighter who has eagerly stripped for the work and who really likes it. Sometimes, it is true, he would heave a deep rhetorical sigh at the bitter necessity of thus spending the days of his old age in wrangling, and he would remind the nation what a sacrifice he was making for its sake; but everybody understood that note of sorrow to be only the graceful way in which a great actor was fishing for applause. Of course, M. Thiers did not mean to be taken at his word. Had the matter admitted of any doubt, it would have been banished by the kind of fury with which he flung himself into the least as well as the greatest of his duties. He would make appointments to meet deputies and journalists at an hour in the morning when no intellectual Englishman is out of bed. He would chat gaily with political friends at lunch, and then run at once to the Assembly, ready to let off an explosive speech. An hour after the Assembly had risen he was entertaining a dozen or two of his political friends or enemies to dinner, and talking more energetically than the youngest of the company. A reception would follow, and, turning lightly from a discourse on the only policy that would save France, he would plunge into a dissertation on the Art of the Renaissance. Nor would he rest even when the Assembly itself took holiday. He once ran down to the sea-side after a crisis, in which he himself had been overthrown for a moment, and in which, it is said, orders were given to hold the troops in readiness to keep down any inconvenient expressions of revolutionary opinion; but even then he was busy for half the day in studying experiments in marine gunnery, and for the other half, said the satarists, in writing a book on the immortality of the soul. Next he would rush to Paris, to develope trade by giving large but frugal receptions at the Palace of the Elysee. Three thousand people would troop through the historic rooms in a single evening, and M. Thiers would make three thousand bows. At one hour he would find himself shut in by a brilliant throng of princes, nobles, marshals, generals, statesmen, and ladies of fashion, and he would vigorously return compliments, exchange retorts, and give instruction all round. Strange as the fact may seem, he bore at such times a queer likeness to the Great Napoleon. His small figure, his pale face, and his keen eyes, as he stood in the midst of tall princes and soldiers, and as he looked up at a boyish angle every time that he spoke to his bending companions, formed a caricature of the Emperor standing among his Marshals. At another period of the evening, some elderly dowager would get hold of the President, and pin him against a door, to tell him, perhaps, how the Père Monsabré had denounced Radicalism last Sunday in Notre Dame; how the eloquent Dominican had proved that the first duty of a Christian Government was to destroy Radicalism, root and branch; and how he had suggested that the chief work of Radicalism—the very mark of the Beast—was seen in the destruction of the Pope's Temporal Power. M. Thiers used to seem very much bored as the words of admonition came drip, drip, dripping; but he bore the infliction bravely, and he was so far from being exhausted, that he usually went back to Versailles the same night by the last train. Cunning enemies used to insinuate that he was overtasking himself, and that he ought to take more rest, for the sake of France. The Orleanists were also eager to keep him out of the tribune altogether, in order, as they said, to prevent the Presidential dignity from being ruffled by the rude collisions of debate. So they invited M. Thiers to stay at home on the days of great debate, but he laughed merrily at the transparent craft of all attempts to make him hold his tongue, the very instrument of his power, and he assured them that he was not tired in the least. Then they tried to prevent his tongue from producing the magically instantaneous effect which it has so often had in divisions, by decreeing not only that he should formally give notice when he intended to speak, but that the Assembly should adjourn after he had finished. Still all these devices were only like the withes of Dalilah, and it was not until the Samson of the Republic was shorn of his locks in the form of his majority that he fell into the hands of the Philistines. But they were not able to put out his eyes, and his hair is growing again with alarming speed. Every new election is adding to its length, and if the process be not stopped again by cropping all the Republican voters, it will soon bring back such strength that he will easily pull down the temple of the Philistines.

The friends as well as the enemies of M. Thiers wondered how he could pass the time when he was suddenly flung into comparative obscurity. But he is eager to make them believe that they mistook the very essence of his nature,—that he is a mystic, instead of a bustling man of the world, and that he was never more of a mystic than when he was talking, intriguing, fighting, and appearing to enjoy the stir from sunrise to sunset. He himself attests the truth of that interesting fact in the letter which he wrote to his friend, M. Emile de Girardin, while he was the most powerful, the most public, and the most talkative man in France. He says that he is sick of politics and intrigues and squabbles. Politics have no longer any absorbing interest for an old man like him, and he does not care for power. He is a philosopher, not a party leader; his thoughts lie in the misty speculations of the pure reason, and not in the paltry definiteness of finance; he would gladly lay down all the pomp and the authority of the State, if he could only get back to his beloved books. A metaphysical Cincinnatus, he has come from the plough to save the Republic, but he is eager to get back again. He has a great book in hand, which is supposed to deal with the existence of a spiritual world and the immortality of the soul. He wished to be in Patmos all the time that he was supposed to be clinging to power as men do to a first necessity of existence, and he was reflecting that if the Centres would unite, he would be able to finish his Apocalypse. The opportunity came sooner than he had expected, and it is supposed that he has ever since been writing his Book of the Revelation. He thinks that the supreme want of France is a philosophy built on a demonstration of the fact that man has a soul as well as a body. She is, he believes, cursed by the demon of Materialism. Her physiologists have analysed or cut away the spirit. One of them, who boasted that his scalpel had never come across a soul, was a real type of modern Frenchmen. Comte has erected materialism into a religious system, Taine has subtly interwoven it with his brilliant pictures of society and literature, and Littré has sowed it broadcast through his "Dictionary." The Materialists are poisoning France as swiftly as they did on the eve of the Revolution, when Diderot was a kind of evangelical atheist, possessed with a consuming passion for converting man to the belief that the only heaven was Paris, that the only hell was the Bastille, that the only spirit of evil was the Church. M. Thiers is as anxious to stem that tide of materialism as he is to found the Republic, and he proposes to do it by means of the Academy. Believers in the immortality of the soul still muster strongly at the Palais Mazarin, because in filling up the vacant chairs the Academicians have been much more careful that a new comer should have at least a bowing acquaintance with orthodoxy than that he should write a good style. The walls of the old place have often been shaken by pitched battles over the materialism of some writer whom the sceptical minority wish to honour. A memorable fight was waged over M. Taine's "History of English Literature," which some of the literary members sought to crown with the special approbation of the Academy because it was the most important book of the year. Bishop Dupanloup thundered against the proposal to recommend to the youth of France a work instinct with the spirit of materialism, and he was aided by Victor Cousin, who had never perhaps forgotten the youthful vivacity of M. Taine's attack on his own rather gaseous philosophy. The fiery bishop and the eloquent philosopher won the day, and the materialists were smitten hip and thigh. Another grand battle of the same kind was waged when M. Littré rapped at the door of the Academy, and presented his credentials in the shape of the first volumes of his magnificent "Dictionary." The Bishop of Orleans was struck with horror at the bare idea of rubbing shoulders with a man who had erected Atheism into a system, and again were the champions of the soul victorious. At last, it is true, M. Littré's "Dictionary" grew so big and powerful that it put the spiritualists to flight, and the philological heresiarch took his seat among his old foes. But one of the bitterest, Cousin, was dead, and the most formidable, Dupanloup, had brushed the very dust of the Academy from his feet, and departed from its courts for ever, so soon as he found that it was to be polluted by the presence of a man who believed that even bishops were descended from monkeys. Satirists reminded him that he had tolerated the atheism of Mérimée, but he doubtless replied that Mérimée was known to the world only as a story-teller, and reserved his irreligious gibes for the dinner-table and the drawing-room.

M. Thiers belongs to the sturdy band of philosophers who have been busily engaged in proving the immortality of the soul ever since the Great Revolution. His place among them is the more strange because he is a thorough Voltairian. It is said that during official attendance at high mass, he and M. Grévy scandalised the devotees by not knowing what to do with the holy-water brush. M. Thiers himself, we are told, pleads that belief in the marvels of the Church was not the fashion when he was a young man, and that he is too old to learn the secret of faith. And not only is he a Voltairian, but he has one of those precise, definite, and narrow minds which rule off all possibilities at the visible horizon. We have all seen those scientific monks who do not know what a sense of mystery means, and who are so possessed with the very demon of System, that if they were to go down to the Inferno, they would instantly form a scheme for the codification of the diabolic law. M. Thiers is no doubt saved by his sturdy common-sense and his immense practice in the management of men from the algebraic and logical lunacy which smites thin, hard minds; but he is nevertheless a very prince of definite thinkers. He is famed for the exquisite lucidity of his written and spoken statements even in a nation whose literary and oratorical atmosphere can find a symbol of clearness only in the startling distinctness of a Greek or an Italian landscape. It has been said that he would have made the philosophy of Hegel itself intelligible. Partially, his clearness comes from a magnificent power of arranging his ideas, and from his command of a language which is matchless as an instrument for the expression of definite thought. But it also comes from the limited completeness of his mind. There never was a writer who had a smaller sense of that mysterious world which wraps round this little earth and all its creatures like a great ocean of mist. His thoughts do not shade away into indefiniteness, but they are absolutely clear so far as they go, and then they leave an absolute blank. We do not believe that M. Thiers ever had a doubt in his life. He is a glare of rhetorical sunlight. It may be thought that, so far, he is only a typical Frenchman; but in reality French literature is peculiarly rich in mysticism, and even in these unspiritual days it presents some dim horizons. The writings of Lamennais are charged with an almost Hebrew perception of the dark veil which hangs over mankind. Michelet lived in a spectral world, and peopled even his historic scenes with weird shapes; and no living writer dyes his pages more deeply than M. Renan with the ever-shifting hues of that world which, although unseen by the eye of sense, lives before the eye of mysticism. But M. Thiers has never betrayed the faintest perception of that side of life to which these gifted men have mainly looked. What, then, has he to do in Patmos? What Apocalypse can come from a typical logician? His Paradise will be laid out with the trim regularity of the gardens of Versailles. If he should find a human soul, it will be so hard that we may cut it with a penknife; but it will be all the more interesting to see how he will charge his Book of the Revelation with logical formulæ and appeals to the Rule of Three.

FRANCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, THURSDAY, May 21.

There is a feature of the present situation of affairs that seems to have escaped notice, but which, nevertheless, is well worthy of remark. Under all previous Governments, or, at least, under all that have existed within the memory of living men, it has been the invariable custom of the French whenever anything went wrong to abuse the Chief of the State. Louis XVIII. and Charles X., Louis Philippe, Napoleon III., and M. Thiers have all in turn been assailed, depreciated, ridiculed, lampooned, and caricatured, more or less freely, according to the amount of liberty or licence tolerated under their respective Governments. We are now in a moment of considerable excitement and exasperation; party feeling runs high; strong language is freely bandied; Monarchists and Republicans, Imperialists and Orleanists, bite their thumbs hard at each other, and are about as near to throat-cutting as ever they were. But amid all this turbulence of political passion, not one word is to be read or heard against Marshal MacMahon. He is treated as altogether apart from the strife. His advisers may claim to be among the best-abused men in Europe, but he is set aloft on a pinnacle and surrounded with respect. This is a novel and favourable sign of the times. It almost seems as if the French had at last come to the conviction that it may be desirable to have something to respect—somebody who shall never be taken as a mark for that small artillery of sneers and impertinence by which so many reputations have been battered down. There will be great hopes for France when scandals and puerilities shall be scouted in her Press, where they now so conspicuously figure.

I return to yesterday's debate in the assembly, which the press of other matters last night compelled me to dismiss with briefer notice than it deserves. A speech from Monseigneur Dupanloup generally contains something worth dwelling upon. Moreover, although the Ministerial crisis has left us little interest since Saturday last for anything else, the proceedings yesterday were animated. The question before the Chamber was the Organization of Religious Services in the Army, and the point at issue was whether chaplains should be attached to and mass celebrated in barracks. After a speech from General Saussier, who declared that the barracks were not the place for the priest and that it would be wrong to introduce him there, the Bishop of Orleans rose to insist strongly on the propriety of allowing to all soldiers under the colours the liberty, time, and means of fulfilling their religious duties when their consciences prompted them to do so. The liberty and the time are given, but the clergy maintain that means are wanting, because there is not room in the churches for the numerous armies of France. M. Dupanloup advanced this argument in favour of churches and chaplains in barracks. The Left discourteously contradicted him. "Those cries prove nothing," said the Bishop. "In the last debate on this matter I brought you no cries but irrefutable reasons and figures." President Buffet insisted on silence in the name of the liberty of the Tribune, violated by such intemperate conduct. It must be taken as evidence of a revival of religious feeling in France, due, perhaps, in some degree to the calamities in the late war, that in the churches of Paris, Versailles, and Orleans there is not room, the Bishop positively assured the Assembly, for the civilians desirous of resorting thither. "At this very moment," he said, "the Archbishop of Paris, with intelligent zeal, has devised a system for constructing at his own cost, with the assistance of generous and devoted men, churches which the city of Paris, ruined by mad expenditure in the construction of drains and theatres, ought to possess but is unable to build. The Archbishop of Paris is going to build them at his own charges, for those poor people who cannot find room in the churches now existing." Here the Left again interrupted the reverend orator by exclamations indicative of doubts. "Gentlemen," retorted the Bishop of Orleans, "if you ever went there you would see that I speak the truth." There he had them on the hip. It was the turn of the Right to laugh approvingly and scornfully. "I have been vicar in several parishes in Paris," continued the Bishop, "and I affirm what I know, and I positively defy you to contradict me on this point, either from this Tribune or in your Press; it is impossible." The Bishop continued his speech and said that three years ago he was walking down the street of Satory at the time of the abominable war of the Commune. On certain benches of the Left there were murmurs when he designated as abominable a war which on one side was simply a series of murders and robberies. If, as is more than suspected, there be *communards* in this Assembly, it would be but decent and prudent on their part to abstain from showing sympathy with their less fortunate companions, now expiating their crimes in New Caledonia. Decency can hardly be expected from them, but prudential considerations may have more weight. "From afar," continued M. Dupanloup, "I perceived a great crowd of 1,200 or 1,500 insurgent prisoners on their way to Satory Camp. I stood aside in the doorway and contemplated with profound sadness those pale, famished, downcast faces; those old men, women, and children, and I said to myself 'doubtless they have been guilty, but are we not so likewise? How many among them have never found a place in our churches or listened to the words of a good priest?'"

General Guillemaut made a blunt and irreverent reply, in a tone and with allusions better adapted to a regimental mess than to an Assembly, which is supposed to be grave and to govern France. The gallant General certainly did little credit either to his cloth or to the place he spoke in, and several officers of his own rank expressed their disapproval. He totally forgot that the rankest atheist, if he be a well-bred man, will not turn sacred things into ridicule in the presence of those whom he knows it will wound and offend. He incurred a severe and well-merited rebuke from M. Dupanloup, who plainly denounced him as a calumniator in the injurious charges he had brought against the church. The priest completely turned the tables on the man of war, vindicated the army from the charges of deficiency in honour and delicacy which he clearly showed that the General had, by implication, imputed to it, and left his opponent completely without a leg to stand upon. There are so many military men in this Chamber that it is pardonable not to be acquainted with all of them, and I confess that I know nothing about General Guillemaut, who belongs to the Repulican Left. Perhaps he has not been in the habit of attending the Chamber or reading the debates, and was misled by the white hair, venerable aspect, benign countenance, and melodious voice of the Bishop of Orleans. If he did not know that he was provoking one of the hardest hitters in the Assembly, he has learnt it now and will probably not forget it.

To-day, at the departure of the 1 o'clock train, the politicians likely to be best informed were ready with the complete list of the new Cabinet—the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, Vice-President of the Council and Minister without a portfolio; M. de Goulard, Minister of the Interior; the Duc Decazes, of Foreign Affairs; General de Cissey, of War; M. de Montagnac, of Marine; M. de Cumont, of Public Instruction; M. de Cezanne, of Public Works; M. Tailhand, of Justice; M. Mathieu Bodet, of Finance; and M. Leonce de Lavergne, Minister of Commerce. From this combination, which at half-past 12 was decided upon, the Bonapartist element and all shades of the Left were excluded.

Of the nine Ministers, four belong to the Right Centre—Messrs. d'Audiffret-Pasquier, de Goulard, Decazes, and de Montaguac; three, Messrs. Tailhand, de Cumont, and de Cissey, to the Moderate Right; and two, Messrs. de Cezanne and Mathieu Bodet, form part of the section of the Left Centre nearest to the Right Centre. The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, President of the Right Centre, Reporter of the Committee on Contracts, an ardent speaker, an energetic spirit, and a declared adversary of Bonapartism, denotes the complete separation between the Imperialists and the Government. M. de Goulard, formerly Ambassador under M. Thiers, and former Minister of Finance and of the Interior, is a man of benevolent and pliant character, one of those around whom are gathered the most numerous sympathies in the Assembly. The Duc Decazes, so highly thought of as Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been retained in the new Cabinet on account of the real danger there was under present circumstances in confiding that portfolio to less safe hands. General de Cissey, who vacated office with M. Thiers, had since maintained a prudent and moderate attitude, which facilitated his return to power. M. de Cumont, a Moderate Legitimist, has been for 25 years Editor of the *Union de l'Ouest*, a paper published at Angers. The *Union de l'Ouest* having shown itself moderate and favourable to modern ideas during the last attempt at a Monarchial restoration, the *Etoile*, a purely Legitimist paper, and now the organ of the Extreme Right, was published in opposition to it. M. de Cumont belongs to one of the most liberal and intelligent sections of the Legitimist Party. M. Tailhand, a Moderate Legitimist and a former magistrate, has never spoken from the Tribune. It was he who was reported to have said of the Comte de Chambord, "To think I went to church to pray God it might be a son!" M. Mathieu Bodet comes from the boundary line of the Right and Left Centres. He is an advocate in the Court of Cassation and the Council of State, and is reputed sagacious, not eloquent, but a good man of business and a willing worker. M. de Cezanne is a very moderate member of the Left Centre, a former pupil of the Polytechnic School, and is ingenious and well-informed. He has been put down in several previous lists. M. Léonce de Lavergne is a member of the Institute and the author of several highly-esteemed historical works, but his health is very bad. He would accept a post which would not overtask his physical strength overmuch, but permit him to be useful in Council.

At 1 o'clock the above Cabinet was looked upon as officially constituted, and the news had reached Paris by telegraph; but, strange to say, in the short distance that separates Paris and Versailles doubts already arose as to the existence of this Cabinet, and it was very justly pointed out that with such a Government not one of the 381 who voted against M. de Broglie would have any reason to retract his vote. The different sections of the Left remained outside that combination; the Bonapartists were absolutely excluded from it; and, as for the Extreme Right, the reasons which had dictated its vote of Saturday subsisted in full force. People asked, therefore, upon what majority such a Cabinent could reckon? On arriving at Versailles they learnt that the Moderate Right would not accept the new Cabinet's project of presenting itself with a programme on which it would challenge a vote of confidence. The Right pretended that as the Constitutional laws were submitted to Special Committees, the Government ought not to insist on the Assembly's pronouncing itself *à priori* concerning the form under which the organic laws should be definitely voted.

It was on account of this attitude of the Right that at 1 o'clock the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier declared at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the members of the projected Cabinet were assembled, that all was again undone. At 4 o'clock all the members were still present at the meeting, but it was announced that M. Mathieu Bodet refused to accept the portfolio of Finance, and M. Andre was to replace him. At last at 5 o'clock it was said that M. Waddington would take the portfolio of Public Instruction, and M. de Cumont that of Public Worship. If M. Waddington refused, the two Ministries would be combined, and M. de Cumont would assume the direction of them. The entrance of M. Waddington into the Cabinet produces an excellent impression, and seems likely to enlarge the ground at first taken up. As regards the presentation of the programme, it is announced that the new Cabinet would present it, and give the assembly the option between its acceptance and its own dissolution.

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 26.

The return of M. de Bourgoing for the Nièvre continues to be the topic of the day. The Republicans had reckoned on success, and find it difficult to conceal their disappointment. The Bonapartists, who had not expected victory, are intoxicated by their unlooked-for triumph. In their first elation they crowed rather too loudly, and this has led to a lowering of their crest by the timely application of that wet-blanket called a *communiqué*. The *Gaulois* having called in question the validity of the vote by which the abolition (*déchéance*) of the Empire was declared, saying that it fulfilled none of the requisite conditions of legality or authenticity, because Universal Suffrage alone had the right to undo what it had done and in the same form in which it had been done, the Minister of the Interior was instantly and sharply down upon that particularly insolent and aggressive journal. The *Gaulois* would have done well to bear in mind the homely proverb that "New brooms sweep clean," and not to have supplied the new Minister with so fine an opportunity of displaying his vigilance and resolution. He says but little, but that little is very much to the point. After quoting the offending passage, he adds that it tends to dispute the authority of a decision of the National Assembly, and that accordingly it becomes the duty of the Government to declare that in future it will not tolerate the publication of articles having that character. So the *Gaulois* may look for suspension or suppression if it repeats the offence, but, with all its bluster, it is far too prudent to risk such unpleasant consequences. Meanwhile, the fact of the election of the Bonapartist in preference to a Republican gives rise to a vast deal of discussion, and every party interprets it in the way most agreeable to itself. Probably all parties deceive themselves as to its real importance as indicating the temper of the country and the probable results of a general election. There is much discouragement in the country at seeing how the Assembly is wasting time by its divisions, and by persisting in pursuing party or dynastic instead of patriotic objects. Under these circumstances many of the electors may not take the trouble to go to the poll who in the event of a general election would feel it their bounden duty to vote. It is true that a very large proportion of the registered electors—more than three-fourths—voted on Sunday, but out of the 20,000 who did not vote enough might have come forward at a general election to incline the balance the other way. At least such is the flattering unction resorted to by those whose sympathies and antipathies incline them to admit anything rather than the increasing influence of the Bonapartists in France. Persons averse from self-delusion will be less inclined to disregard the fact that in a Department which was at a recent date Republican the Imperialists have now triumphed. It is undeniable that when M. de Broglie removed large numbers of functionaries he was fain to fill up their places with men not altogether disqualified to replace them by a total want of previous experience, and that not a few Bonapartists then crept in. There was alliance between Bonapartists and Royalists. They had all banded together under the name of Conservatives to upset the Thiers Government, and it was not anticipated that one year afterwards M. Rouher and his followers would be found voting against its successor.

To-day the *Débats* offers the following remarks on the Nièvre election, and although it probably exaggerates in the interest of its party the apprehensions it really feels, there is undoubtedly a danger that many people in France, despairing of obtaining the form of Government they would prefer, may allow themselves to be won over to the Empire as the next best it is possible they can obtain. The *Débats* says—

"De Bourgoing, late Equerry to the Emperor Napoleon III., has been elected in the Department of the Nièvre by a majority of upwards of 5,000 votes over his principal opponent, M. Gudin, the Republican candidate. After the triumph of M. Sens in the Pas de Calais and General Bertrand's defeat in the Gironde, this new victory of the Bonapartist party acquires great importance, and contains a precious lesson, by which the Government may see that the question henceforth lies exclusively between Republic and Empire. To which side will the new Ministry incline? Will it hold towards the Imperialists the same line of conduct as the former Cabinet, which the threat of appeal to the nation rewarded for its too numerous favours by a hostile vote? M. de Broglie's work is now being completed, and the effects of his policy survive his power. The Prefects and sub-Prefects of moral order, the Mayors named by virtue of the law of the 23rd of January, do not belie their origin. The Bonapartist officials among whom they were chosen understand electoral matters, and have just given a proof of their capacity. What will be thought of this result in the Right Centre? For a year past desperate warfare has been waged against the Republican Party even in its most moderate representatives. The enemy was seen where none existed, but now it takes care to reveal itself. M. de Bourgoing's election will probably cause the least clear-sighted people to perceive the danger to which the equivocal policy inaugurated on the 24th of May threatens to expose us. If the new Ministry doggedly persists in following in the same track, if the Assembly continues its refusal to bind itself to the organization of the Government, it is to be feared that the weariness of the country may abandon it again to the bold and impatient ambition of the party that has brought upon us such great disasters."

The *Republique Française* writes as follows:—

"Democracy is strong enough and has sufficient self-command not to fear to look this check in the face. It is prudent and powerful enough to prevent its repetition. Assuredly M. de Bourgoing's victory was unexpected. No one reckoned upon it, not even those who in Paris supported his nomination in their papers. Now that they have triumphed they will loudly trumpet forth the advantage they have gained. We know too well M. de Bourgoing's party not to be sure beforehand that it will vaunt his fame and his victory to the skies. Is not that party a perfect master in the art of puff and quackery? Out of 18 elections that have been held in a year 16 have been favourable to the Republic and two only to its adversaries. It would be absurd to forget the past and to look only at the present."

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AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... £967,709-3-5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE.
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

With Branches at Calcutta and Madras, and Agencies at the Chief Cities in India.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AT COMPOUND INTEREST IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

For the nett Premiums of the Assured, the Company has but one line of Investments, namely, Government Paper in India and Consols in London. In addition, and in case of any run upon the Company at its Indian Branches, £20 in every £100 of Subscribed Capital has been invested in Consols, as a "Guarantee Fund." The Positive being unable to trade with the nett Premiums, the obligation to invest in Government Securities entirely removes all element of "*Risk*."

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

From the Echo, January 1874.

"A real obstacle to the spread of Life Insurance, particularly among a class whose incomes are uncertain, is the constant liability to forfeit everything or almost everything. The present undeveloped system which provides for peoples' liability to die suddenly does not provide for their liability not to be able to continue paying annual premiums. Hard times come, and to pay the annual instalments costs a struggle. It may be barely possible, and yet not to pay is to fling away everything. We have heard of many schemes for remedying this contingency and defect, and some Companies have partly faced the difficulty; One of these is the 'POSITIVE COMPANY.' It offers many tempting prospects, among which is the promise, that this contingency should be effectually guarded against. The principle of the arrangement is that each premium shall secure an Insurance for a certain sum, whether the rest of the premiums are or are not paid. For every sum paid the Assured receives so much absolute property. An instance will explain our meaning. A effects an Insurance of £100, to be paid for by ten annual premiums of £5-17-6. He pays the first instalment, and receives a Positive fully paid-up note for £10, to be the property of his representatives in the event of death, and negotiable in his lifetime, no matter whether he pays more or not. He would also receive a contingent note for £90, dependent on the circumstance whether he did or did not continue to pay:—Life insuring will never flourish as it ought to do, and as it might, until the principal of confiscation is eliminated from the working of all Companies. To attract Customers and develope the business of life insurance, each policy-holder must feel that every payment has made good his title to so much."

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

To the 28th February 1874, the following business has been completed:—

1,283 Policies assuring £686,978.

TO COVER WHICH IS HELD:—

The Central Guarantee Fund in Consols .... £ 51,000
The Deposit with the Government of the Dominion of Canada invested in Canadian Government Securities .... £ 21,803
The several Life Funds formed from net premiums on insurances effected up to the 28th February 1874 invested partly in Consols and Indian Government Securities .... £ 32,115

£104,915

The Company request the earnest attention of thoughtful and intelligent Assurants to the unexampled success which has attended the principles upon which this Company is founded, for absolutely securing to Policy-holders all the benefits derivable from the principle of Life Assurance, freed from the defects, difficulties, and dangers which formerly impeded its adoption as a medium of Family and Personal Provision.

Each Premium effects a complete Paid-up Assurance independent of any further contribution, and also guarantee a specified Sum in Cash, always payable at call. Every Policy is purely indisputable, embarrassing restrictions and conditions being entirely swept away.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents.

Treacher's Buildings, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, [illegible]
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, [illegible] Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with [illegible] and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and [illegible] STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, [illegible] CREAM-LAID [illegible] Apply to the MANAGER, [illegible]

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THE ACT of PARLIAMENT [illegible] HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, [illegible]

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Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.